

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

Vol III No 179

15 September 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/M&FR

IZVESTIYA Criticizes U.S. Military Strategy [14 Sep]	AA 1
USSR, U.S. Nuclear Strike Concepts Compared [Bogachev]	AA 1
PRAVDA Views U.S. Arms Trade, Military Aid [Kozyrev, 3 Sep]	AA 2
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Denounces Richard Pipes [Rukhadze, 8 Sep]	AA 5
Perez de Cuellar on Soviet Disarmament Approach [PRAVDA 11 Sep]	AA 6
Soviet Parliamentary Group Head Speaks in Rome	AA 7
Deployment of U.S. Weapons in Britain Criticized [Sorokin]	AA 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

ZA RUBEZHOM Scores Reagan Policy on Pipeline [No 37]	CC 1
NOVOYE VREMYA: W. Europe Rejects U.S. 'Diktat' [No 36]	CC 3
GDR Youth Begin Work on Gas Pipeline Section [ADN]	CC 4
West Fails in Efforts To Halt USSR Progress [Korionov in PRAVDA 8 Sep]	CC 4

CHINA

PRAVDA Reports 9 Sep PRC Satellite Launch [10 Sep]	B 1
Successful Landing	B 1
USSR, PRC Sign Agreement on Printed Matter	B 1
ZA RUBEZHOM Editor Discusses Sino-Soviet Relations [Prague CTK]	B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan Dismayed by ROK Reaction to Textbooks [Rashidov in IZVESTIYA 12 Sep]	C 1
Further on DPRK Anniversary Ceremonies	C 1
DPRK Envoy's Press Conference [IZVESTIYA 6 Sep]	C 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article [8 Sep]	C 2

SOUTH ASIA

DRA's Dost Writes on Regional Problems	D 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN]	
Arkhipov Meets Rao-Led Indian Delegation	D 1
Arkhipov on Gandhi's Upcoming Moscow Visit	D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Foreign Minister Concludes Visit	F 1
Gromyko Luncheon	F 1
Olszowski on 'Unanimity of Opinions'	F 1
Joint Communique	F 1
Gromyko Sees Off Olszowski	F 3
Krichevskiy Commentary	F 4
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Assesses Polish Situation [Tsoppi, 8 Sep]	F 5
Urban Press Conference on Disturbances, Debt	F 10
Kuron Criticizes as 'Antisocialists' Leader	F 10
'Revolution' Day Greetings to Bulgaria	F 12
Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message [PRAVDA 9 Sep]	F 12
Ustinov Message [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Sep]	F 13
Moscow Meeting [PRAVDA 8 Sep]	F 13

WESTERN EUROPE

French Ministry Chief in Moscow for Trade Talks	G 1
[PRAVDA 11 Sep]	
French CGT, Academy of Sciences Sign Agreement	G 1
[IZVESTIYA 12 Sep]	
Deported CSCE Dissident Interviewed in Vienna [Vienna]	G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

News Agencies Cited on Al-Jumayyil's Death	H 1
Incident To Be Used by Israel	H 1
Uncertainties Seen in Lebanon's Future	H 1
[Korshunov in IZVESTIYA 9 Sep]	
U.S. Seen Seeking 'Foothold' in Lebanon	H 2
PDRY's Muhammad Arrives in Moscow on Visit	H 3
Met by Gromyko, Chernenko	H 3
Arrival Remarks Reported	H 3
Meets With Brezhnev	H 4
PDRY-Soviet Relations Praised [Krylov]	H 4
'Arafat Arrives in Rome; To Meet Pope, Pertini	H 5
Further Reaction to Fes Arab Summit Conference	H 5
'Arafat Speech Cited [PRAVDA 11 Sep]	
PRAVDA Reports Fes Plan [11 Sep]	H 5
Shabayev Commentary	H 6
IZVESTIYA Criticizes Reagan Mideast Plan	H 7
[Kondrashov, 10 Sep]	
Shortcomings in Shultz Speech to Zionists Noted	H 10
[Mnatsakanov]	
Israel Said Preparing Way for U.S. Intervention	H 10
[Kalyagin]	
Arrival of U.S. 'Emissary' in Tel Aviv Noted	H 12
Iranian, Iraqi Gulf War Claims Reported	H 12
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Sep]	

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PRAVDA Appraises Soviet-Cuban Cooperation	K 1
[Bogomolov in PRAVDA 7 Sep]	
Tikhonov Sends Message to Jamaican Prime Minister	K 3
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Jamaica	K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

IZVESTIYA Publishes Recent Government Decisions	R 1
[7 Sep]	
Supreme Soviet Presidium Proceedings Reported	R 2
[IZVESTIYA 8 Sep]	
Youth Migration From Lithuanian Farms Stops	R 5
[Budris]	
Grishin Speeches, Writings Published Book	R 6
[PRAVDA 11 Sep]	
Grishin, Nuriyev at Vegetable Supply Meeting	R 6
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 31 Aug]	
Leaders Sign Obituary of CPSU's Nikolay Suslov	R 6
[PRAVDA 8 Sep]	
Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy Visits Belorussia	R 6
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 5 Aug]	
New Minister of Procurement Appointed in Estonia	R 7
[SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 25 Aug]	
Kunayev Addresses Oblast Aktiv in Arkalyk	R 7
Armenian SSR Council of Ministers Holds Session	R 8
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 18 Aug]	

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Material on Harvesting, Other Fall Fieldwork	T 1
CSA Report to 30 Aug	T 1
[Pavlov in IZVESTIYA 2 Sep]	
CSA Report to 6 Sep	T 2
[Pavlov in IZVESTIYA 9 Sep]	
Further Report	T 3
RSFSR CSA Report	T 4
Non-Chernozem Reclamation	T 4
[PRAVDA 9 Sep]	
Agricultural Developments for 14 Sep Reported	T 6

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY STRATEGY

LD142000 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- "The shift of the military and political emphasis in American strategy to Europe indicates that the Pentagon is drawing its allies one after another into its plans for nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union", IZVESTIYA points out today in a comment on the manoeuvres "Autumn Forge '82" which have begun in Western Europe.

The newspaper writes that the Pentagon's strategic schemes view Western Europe as a meat chopper which would make mincemeat of its own population in case of a nuclear conflict, but would ensure a military victory for the United States. "The Pentagon generals, however, do not publicise the double bottom of their policy before those who, according to their schemes, would pull burning chestnuts out of the fire of war. They instigate their NATO allies to further militarisation efforts with demagogical talk about the need for 'defence against the Soviet nuclear threat' and by alleging that the development of a nuclear conflict 'might be controlled.'"

"The Soviet Union's clear-cut unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons leaves nothing of the Pentagon strategists' contention about a threat from the USSR", IZVESTIYA continues. "Equally naive is the 'argument' that a nuclear conflict can be controlled. It can be controlled as efficiently as a volcano which can be made to erupt but whose eruption, once it has begun, cannot be stopped. Washington's expectations that Western Europe will play the role of a buffer to save the United States in a thermo-nuclear war are as inconsistent as its attempts to soothe the public in the NATO countries and hold down anti-war manifestations there. The fact that none of the alliance members, except the United States and Luxembourg, have fulfilled the NATO Council's decision on an annual three-percent increase in military spending, is a sign of their opposition to the American plans of all-out militarisation".

"The NATO generals, who are trying to put the world on the brink of a nuclear conflict, cannot understand that such a conflict may be the last not only in their service records, but in the record of humanity as a whole", the newspaper concludes by saying.

USSR, U.S. NUCLEAR STRIKE CONCEPTS COMPARED

LD141804 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- TASS writer on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The attitude of the USSR and the United States to the first nuclear strike conception illustrates the opposite character of the stands of both countries in the cardinal issues of war and peace.

The Soviet Union, which turns down the first nuclear strike conception, holds that any, even initially "limited" nuclear exchange, will inevitably grow into an all-out nuclear war, unprecedented for its destructive force. U.S. official representatives, on the other hand, assert that a nuclear war can be conducted according to some previously drawn up scenario, that the use of nuclear weapons can be dosed by might, and limited to certain geographical regions. The strategists from the Pentagon built their plans on the absurd supposition that in case the United States unleashes a nuclear war, the Soviet Union will follow its scenarios, drawn up in Washington.

The Soviet military doctrine holds that it is impossible to win victory in a nuclear war. And this is also an argument in favour of renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons.

American leaders assert that it is possible "to take the upper hand" in a nuclear war, that they will be able to strike a blow on socialist countries there and then, where and when Washington deems it expedient in the hope that the United States will manage to avoid "unacceptable damage" at a retaliatory strike.

The new American strategy of the so-called direct rivalry makes a particular emphasis on "unpredictability" of Washington's actions, the possibility of using in an armed conflict of the broadest possible spectrum of the planned versions of warfare, including the version of the first nuclear strike. The Soviet Union holds that Washington's stake on creation of uncertainties for another side as to possible U.S. nuclear actions sharply destabilizes the military situation and might create a situation when vitally important military decisions will be taken in a very brief period of time, when the development of events will come out of control of people with consequences catastrophic to the whole world.

The Soviet Union holds that the advantages from the first use of nuclear weapons will not lead to the aggressor's victory. Committing a crime against mankind, the aggressor will not get tangible military advantages. With the present-day combat preparedness of the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear forces, the United States will fail to strike a disarming blow on socialist countries.

As was stated by Leonid Brezhnev, "only he who decides to commit suicide can begin a nuclear war in the hope to win it."

Demonstrating its devotion to peace, good will and responsibility for the destinies of peoples, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics undertook not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Meanwhile, in case of aggression, the Soviet Armed Forces, jointly with the fraternal socialist countries, will defend the socialist gains without any hesitation, most resolutely, with the use of the whole might.

The Soviet Union is taking steps that the influence of the factor of unexpectedness in the use of nuclear weapons by the aggressor be brought to the minimum, so that the aggressor should not have hope that he will go off with impunity upon unleashing a nuclear war.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. ARMS TRADE, MILITARY AID

PM081351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by A. Kozyrev: "Dangerous Business: Disarmament Is a Requirement of the Times"]

[Text] One of the avenues of activity to curb the arms race is the solution of the question of reducing arms supplies to third countries, on which talks were held between the USSR and the United States from December 1977 through December 1978. They reached "agreement that the problem of restricting international supplies of conventional armaments is an urgent one and needs to be resolved on a constructive basis with a view to strengthening international peace and security and consolidating detente." However, it was at precisely this stage, when possible approaches to resolving the question were starting to emerge, that Washington halted the talks and then, despite the Soviet side's repeated proposals and the accord that had been reached, refused to resume them.

At the same time, the United States sharply expanded arms exports. While in the early seventies the volume of arms exports, according to official U.S. figures, was approximately \$1 billion a year, in 1977 it had already reached \$11.2 billion and in 1980 was in excess of \$17.5 billion. The bulk of arms were shipped from the United States to explosive regions of the world, in particular to the Near and Middle East, where they are now being widely used by the Israeli aggressors.

U.S. clients include also the rulers of South Korea, Taiwan and other countries with reactionary regimes viewed by Washington as strongholds in its imperial strategy. In all in the seventies the United States, according to its own figures, was responsible for 45 percent of world exports of large-scale armaments, while France was responsible for 10 percent and Britain for 5 percent. The U.S. share in the arms trade is now about 50 percent. The FRG, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Israel also engage extensively in arms trade.

The present U.S. administration prefers not even to mention the possibility of resuming the talks on this question and is going back on the previous administration's promises to restrict the international trade in conventional armaments. Moreover, President R. Reagan has signed a directive which defines supplies of means of warfare as "an inalienable component" of U.S. foreign policy designed in particular to strengthen "the ability of the United States, together with its friends and allies, to show strength." As early as this year the volume of these supplies is anticipated to reach \$30 billion. Washington is thus assuming a grave moral and political responsibility for jacking up the arms race in this highly dangerous direction too. Deals like the sale to Britain of the new generation of Trident-type submarine-launched nuclear missile weapons lead to the direct intensification of the threat of nuclear war.

The main flow of weapons from the United States continues to go to the Near and Middle East. Israel's aggression against Lebanon has demonstrated that an extensive arsenal of sophisticated U.S. weaponry has been used there (and has been tested in combat), including inhumane types like antipersonnel, cluster, phosphorus and vacuum bombs, 90 percent of whose victims have been civilians, mostly women, children and old men. The arms exported by the United States are thus being used to pursue the policy of genocide and international terrorism perpetrated by the Pentagon's clients in the interests of imperialism.

This is one of the results of the Camp David compact. It graphically shows the worth of the "peace process" it initiated in the Near East and the content of the so-called strategic partnership which the United States is attempting to impose on the countries in that region. The sale of AWACS radar systems and other sophisticated U.S. military equipment worth the staggering sum of \$8.5 billion to Saudi Arabia was a major step on the path of further stockpiling flammable material and spurring the arms race in the same region.

Not content with direct arms delivery deals, the United States is creating a special stock of lethal products that could be sent rapidly to a client who, as in the case of the shah of Iran, might feel he could not cope with the people's anger. According to the Persian strategists' designs, this sort of emergency "transfusion" could be the prelude to the intervention of the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces."

To justify its actions Washington is spreading the phony story of the "Soviet threat" to oil sources and transportation routes. Here Washington has brushed aside the Soviet Union's precise and clear proposals to guarantee by joint efforts the sovereign rights of the Persian Gulf states and the security of sea lanes and other communications linking this region with the rest of the world, although the serious interruptions in oil exports in connection with the Iran-Iraq conflict have shown graphically once again the absurdity of the very idea of "defending" these communications by turning the oil-bearing regions into a powder keg.

Next let us take Washington's decision to render military and economic aid worth \$3 billion to Pakistan, including massive supplies of modern military equipment. That is the outcome of U.S. concern to "normalize the situation" in the Middle East and South Asia. India, already frequently subjected to attacks from Pakistan, which has relied on military cooperation with the West, expresses in this connection justified anxiety for security in the region, while the supporters of the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons throughout the world, including in the United States, see it as encouragement of Islamabad's dangerous nuclear ambitions.

In Asia large-scale U.S. arms deliveries go to many recipients. The armed forces of the Seoul puppet regime are armed to the teeth with U.S. weapons. U.S. supplies of arms to the Taiwan regime are also continuing extensively.

A considerable proportion of the weapons sold by the United States is earmarked for police reprisals by antipopular regimes against the population of their own countries. According to the testimony of U.S. political scientist Michael (Kler), "instead of a program in education and development, the use of modern equipment is being promoted to increase government's military superiority over insurgents." The bloody results of this policy can already be seen in the example of El Salvador. Washington is strengthening its collaboration with terrorist regimes like the fascist juntas in Chile and Guatemala and the racists of the Republic of South Africa.

"U.S. interference in Africa will undoubtedly be stepped up," the London journal NEW AFRICAN wrote. "The Reagan administration, in advocating a more tangible U.S. military presence on that continent and the resumption of the CIA's clandestine operations, will, to all appearances, encourage supplies of an even larger quantity of police weapons to countries Washington considers pro-Western. To judge from past experience, repressions in these countries will probably become tougher."

One more recipient of U.S. arms supplies is the terrorist gangs that are trying to overthrow legitimate governments. The Washington administration has announced its intention to openly render assistance to the gangs of terrorists intruding into Afghanistan. Washington disregards the fact that such actions are a very flagrant violation of international law and order. After all, according to the definition unanimously approved by the United Nations in 1974, an act of aggression -- that very grave international crime -- is in particular "the dispatch by a state or on behalf of a state of armed gangs, groups irregular forces or mercenaries who perpetrate acts using armed force against another state."

The course adopted by the United States toward suppressing national liberation movements is countered by the position of the Soviet Union, which supports states and peoples struggling against imperialist piracy and for their freedom and independence. The aid from the USSR and other fraternal countries in strengthening the defense capability of the liberated states when they so request is in full accord with the UN Charter, Article 51 which directly stipulates that states have the right to individual or collective self-defense against aggression, while articles 1 and 2 demand respect for the principles of the peoples' equality and self-determination and the nonuse of force and noninterference in states' internal affairs.

The Soviet Union has always stood and continues to stand for the strict and full observance of these norms in relations between all states: On their basis it proposes the elaboration of precise and clear political and legal criteria that would define the situation in which and to which recipients arms supplies are justified and permissible and the situations in which they must be banned or sharply limited. On this basis it is possible to substantially limit the volume and dangerous consequences of the international arms trade.

It can be understood what special significance for the settlement of existing military conflicts and the prevention of new ones would attach to an agreement that countries selling arms should not satisfy demands for arms from states that commit acts listed in the definition of aggression or, conversely, should render aid to the victims of aggression. Such an accord would promote the normalization of the entire international political climate.

The Soviet-U.S. talks in 1977-78 began the development of military technical criteria to set limits on the proliferation of especially dangerous and destructive types of armaments along the lines of, for instance, the international system for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

But for that it is necessary that concern for human rights and the halting of terrorism should be genuine, not phony. The final document of the UN General Assembly first special session on disarmament stressed that measures to limit international arms supplies should be implemented "with a consideration for the need for all states to protect their security and the inalienable right of peoples under colonial or foreign rule to self-determination and independence."

The Soviet state advocates talks with a view to curbing the arms race. As noted in the USSR memorandum "Averting the Mounting Nuclear Threat and Halting the Arms Race," submitted at the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, this also applies fully to the question of resuming the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting sales and supplies of conventional armaments. Nor does the USSR have any objections to involving other states in examining the question of limiting arms trade.

In the present complicated international situation, the USSR is persistently seeking to advance the solution of the disarmament problem, to lead the peoples from the threat of war and to preserve peace and detente.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA DENOUNCES RICHARD PIPES

PM141541 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Sep 82 p 9

[Avtandil Rukhadze article under the rubric "Faces Though Facts": "The Aphorisms of Lucky Richie, Who Is Not Afraid of the Bomb"]

[Text] When 15-year-old Richie came home from the bomb shelter with his parents the morning after an artillery bombardment, he saw a gaping hole in his bedroom ceiling and on the crushed bed... An unexploded shell nearly a meter in diameter! Richard Pipes, chief "Kremlinologist" of the U.S. President's National Security Council, tells this little story from the days of his adolescence in Warsaw, then encircled by fascist troops, every time he explains why he, Pipes, is not afraid of the atom bomb. Indeed, a shell or bomb could hardly fall twice on the bed of the same lucky individual!

Today, more than 40 years later, TIME magazine notes that "Pipes is the diehard of all diehards on Reagan's team."

The chief "Kremlinologist" has one weakness -- aphorisms of his own invention. He uses them to package his countless ideas.

True, at first neither the ideas nor their elegant aphoristic packaging yielded the desired results. Quite the contrary, the first of the ideas he put forward -- that of creating the post of deputy secretary of state "for communist affairs" -- was resolutely rejected by Haig, who had no difficulty in detecting that Pipes had thought up this post especially for himself.

Pipes' next aphoristic call caused even more embarrassment, Not only to him personally, but to the whole administration. At a press conference Pipes, without batting an eyelid, declared: "The Kremlin must choose between internal reforms and war."

This statement, made by an official White House spokesman, caused unconcealed mirth in the reports published on the front pages of American and foreign newspapers. "Naive and dilettante," "absurdly threatening," "ridiculous and tactless" -- these are just a few of the many epithets which were applied to his remark. Matters reached the point where Richard Allen, Pipes' chief on the National Security Council, ordered him to stop making any public statements.

But not for nothing does Pipes have the reputation of fortune's favorite: Soon Allen, discovered as a bribe-taker, was replaced by William Clark who, not having much understanding of political subtleties, lifted the ban on public statements by Pipes. And lucky Richie started making up for lost time. Aphorisms started spilling out like peas from a torn sack.

"No sooner do we bring our nuclear might up to a reasonable level (?) than Soviet nuclear strategy ceases to be reasonable."

Or: "If we are allowed to strengthen our defense might and do all we have planned, the might of our retaliatory strike will be such that it will reduce the danger of nuclear war to zero."

And so forth.

"Of all the realities of foreign policy, the most effective is the balance of terror."

"The best guarantee of peace is mutual assured destruction" (!!).

And finally, what is the use of antiwar emotions, demonstrations and petitions, when:

"The idea of disarmament is a utopia, like absolute happiness and universal peace. There is no logic in it." Well, at least that is frank.

For ordinary Americans, frightened by the threat of nuclear war, Pipes also has a couple of aphorisms of a "reassuring" nature. But even these have the damp smell of the graveyard. To begin with, he assures us: "At the present time there is a 40-percent chance that nuclear war will break out." Thanks for nothing, as the saying goes. Then we read:

"The unthinkable (meaning nuclear war -- A.R.) simply cannot happen. So why think about it?"

And not so long ago Pipes declared, with the optimistic smile of a life insurance salesman:

"Mankind is more likely to perish beneath the wheels of a car than beneath nuclear bombs." So beware of cars, not nuclear bombs!

That is Richard Pipes -- leading White House "Kremlinologist," ideologist, adviser and mentor to the entire presidential host.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON SOVIET DISARMAMENT APPROACH

PM141627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "The USSR: Constructive Peace Policy"]

[Text] My meeting with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a profound impression on me, UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit, told a TASS correspondent. During our talk, he said, we discussed a number of important international problems, placing particular emphasis on questions of disarmament and the Near East situation. I was strongly impressed by the Soviet Union's great interest in dialogue with all nuclear powers with a view to elaborating a specific, realistic disarmament policy.

Speaking of the recent peace initiatives submitted by the Soviet Union for examination by the United Nations, J. Perez de Cuellar noted their detailed, specific nature.

The most impressive Soviet initiative, he said, was the decision of your country's government to unilaterally renounce first use of nuclear weapons. During my talk with L.I. Brezhnev, the UN secretary general noted, I told him that just such an initiative is a graphic example of the commitments which should be assumed by states interested in beginning a real disarmament process.

While in the Soviet Union, J. Perez de Cuellar noted, I have met not only leaders but also with representatives of your country's public. I have been convinced that they are all sincerely seeking peace and disarmament. The Soviet Union is in the front lines of the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Detente, the foreign guest continued, is also an essential and main condition for effective UN activity. I believe that the United Nations is called on to play the part of a sort of catalyst in elaborating ways of resolving complex problems of the present-day world, such as disarmament or a settlement in the Near East. The United Nations must be a forum within whose framework there will not only be constant examination of complex international issues. This forum must also influence governments and states to prompt them to achieve specific results in resolving urgent international problems.

Besides the importance of attaining nuclear disarmament, J. Perez de Cuellar noted the need to reduce conventional armaments. The conventional arms race, he said, has affected developing as well as developed countries. The UN secretary general stressed the importance of the recent UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. That session, he noted, created an atmosphere of universal understanding of the need for the immediate and serious pursuit of a policy of disarmament by all UN member states.

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY GROUP HEAD SPEAKS IN ROME

LD150508 Moscow TASS in English 0451 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Rome September 15 TASS -- The people of the world wrathfully reject Washington's attempts to attain military superiority and the United States' policy of intensifying the arms race -- a policy referred to in the United States itself as "nuclear adventurism", said Vitaliy Ruben, head of the delegation of the Soviet Parliamentary Group, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Vitaliy Ruben was speaking here at the current 69th conference of the Interparliamentary Union. The speaker said that the existing tense and disquieting situation in the world had been brought into being by the actions of aggressive circles of imperialism with the U.S. administration at the head. The realisation of the doctrines of a "limited", "protracted" and "victorious" war or any other similar insane plans would destroy the very life on earth. That is why the problem of removing the threat of nuclear war assumed paramount significance today.

The Soviet Union, said the Soviet representative, had lately put forward a number of new major peace initiatives, notably in Leonid Brezhnev's speeches and in the message of the head of the Soviet state to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. The speaker emphasised that the Soviet Union had made a truly historic step by pledging never to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The international situation, the head of the Soviet delegation said, required from parliaments of all states, irrespective of the fact to which social and political systems they belonged, to step up the struggle for effective measures in the field of disarmament, to work for stronger peace and security of nations. He expressed the conviction that the Interparliamentary Union as an influential international organisation would contribute toward the solution of that noble task facing mankind.

DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. WEAPONS IN BRITAIN CRITICIZED

LD142354 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 0900 GMT 14 Sep 82

["Glimpse at the British Scene" program, contributed by observer Konstantin Sorokin]

[Text] The recent TUC congress in Brighton passed a resolution on peace and disarmament. The resolution stresses that nuclear arms in Britain and Western Europe do not promote world peace but, on the contrary, increase the danger of war. It sharply criticised the Tory Cabinet's policy to deploy cruise missiles in Britain and reequip the submarine fleet with Trident-2 missiles.

It's quite understandable that the British trade unions are worried. The antiwar movement in Britain indicates that more and more people in Britain realise that the government's military policy is not in the interests of the nation's security, since it follows the American nuclear doctrine, including plans to wage a protracted nuclear war in Europe.

Back in January 1980, the conservatives adopted the decision to build four new submarines with Trident-1 missiles instead of the Polaris missile currently used in the fleet. Then Defense Secretary Pym admitted that the Polaris missiles would meet the country's security needs in the nineties but added that because of a number of technical and other reasons, such a change was necessary. Mr Pym, however, did not explain what the reasons were.

But the reasons become quite clear if you take a look at the December 1979 decisions made by NATO to deploy American missiles in Europe and examine the decision to supposedly modernize the nuclear submarine fleet. Britain has already been building her strike potential against the USSR. It has been supported and perhaps even pressured by the United States in this direction. The technical characteristics of 160 cruise missiles which could appear in Britain next year indicate that they are intended for strikes on Soviet targets, especially fortified targets such as missile silos, command posts and communication lines. In other words, they are first-strike weapons and so are the Trident-2 missiles. In accordance with the Pentagon's plans to wage a protracted nuclear war in Europe, the invulnerable cruise missile as well as the invulnerable Tridents deployed in England, could be used for the methodic destruction of Soviet strategic weapons. They would in turn prompt Soviet strikes on accessible British cities. Such a war could be waged without the approval of Europeans, since the cruise missiles would be controlled by Washington. As for the Tridents, their national status remains formal. They will be brought overseas and targeted, like Polaris, in accordance with American strategic plans. Under recent agreements by the British Government, they will be serviced in the state of Georgia.

But in peacetime, nuclear weapons produced by the United States also pose a threat to Britain. The British economy is far from healthy. Unemployment just went over the 3-million mark and inflation continue to rise. Even Cabinet members, who are supposed to be optimistic, doubt an early turn for the better. Britain will have to pay for the construction and equipment of launching sites for cruise missiles and for their upkeep. The Trident-2 program, as the government said, will cost 7.5 billion pounds. But it is common knowledge that such grandiose programs end up costing several times the initial price. The cost of a new American B-1 bomber has also increased from \$40 to 165 million. Even the price of 7.5 billion on Tridents could be boosted considerably by inflation.

Thatcher's Cabinet claims that the new nuclear program will help ease unemployment and ensure profitable contracts to British companies. But that is very doubtful. Back in January 1980 the then Defense Secretary Pym admitted that over half the orders in the Trident program would go overseas. Now that the plans are to build a more sophisticated system it is very unlikely that the Americans would want to give British firms the latest technology, or any significant part of the contracts. As a member of the opposition in the House of Commons has said, along with the government's decision to fit submarines with Trident-2 missiles in the United States, Britain will lose 1,500 potential jobs. But it makes sense that many more jobs could be created by investing in peacetime industries.

The program of nuclear rearmament is senseless and disastrous for Britain. This idea came through clearly at the TU congress. The way to really ensure security is not the arms race, but in turning down new American weapons, nuclear bases on British territory and declaring Europe a nuclear-free zone.

ZA RUBEZHOM SCORES REAGAN POLICY ON PIPELINE

PM141519 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 37 signed to press 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Normal International Contact Versus Adventurism of 'Sanctions'"]

[Text] With rare unanimity, almost all the West European countries have risen up against official Washington's crude arbitrariness. Indeed, having decided to prevent at all costs the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline in order to damage our country, U.S. President Reagan deemed it possible at the same time to "punish" the non-American firms that are cooperating with the Soviet Union. He announced that the "sanctions" provided for by U.S. domestic legislation would be employed against them, as though the FRG, Britain, France, Italy, Japan and other sovereign states were now part of the United States or had to submit to U.S. jurisdiction.

The indignation has reached such dimensions that the representatives of the West European countries' governments who met last Friday in London to discuss the situation that has been created refused to meet with a special emissary of the U.S. President, who, the press has reported, had promised to relax the "sanctions" against West European firms provided the West European governments agreed to some other form of economic warfare or blockade of the Soviet Union.

Failed Calculations

The intention of the most aggressive U.S. circles to impede socialist building in our country is nothing new. Attempts to finish off socialism by means of an economic blockade have been made repeatedly in the past. Remember the first postrevolutionary years, when an economic blockade succeeded the imperialist powers' direct military intervention against the young Soviet Republic. We were boycotted, we were not recognized, we were surrounded by a "cordon sanitaire" and attempts were made to stifle us with the bony hand of hunger. It did not work.

The calculations of Messrs Truman, Dulles, Churchill and other heralds of the cold war failed in exactly the same way. In 1948-1952 U.S. exports to the European socialist countries fell from \$123 million to \$1 million. Barriers were placed in the way of the movement of goods in the opposite direction. And what happened? This narrowminded policy damaged the United States itself while the socialist community of nations that had emerged after World War II was consolidated and gathered strength with every passing year.

Finally, after Helsinki, when the cold war seemed to have been ended forever, Reagan's predecessor Jimmy Carter decided to use trade once again as a weapon to achieve his own political objectives. He imposed the notorious embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. Once again the loser was not so much the USSR as the U.S. president's compatriots, who, incidentally, remembered the embargo when they went to the polls in the next elections.

The new White House incumbent, who was helped to power through the farmers' discontent with Carter's policy, hastened to lift the embargo on grain sales. But he immediately devised other forms of economic pressure on the USSR and its allies. However, he ought to have heeded the opinion of former U.S. President Richard Nixon, who managed to make a sober assessment of the real correlation of forces and realized that you cannot speak the language of diktat to the socialist world. "The attempt to stifle Russia economically came to nothing when the Communists had only just arrived in power -- that is, when their problems were much more complex, and will come to nothing nowadays, too," Nixon warns in an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

While noting the profound and fundamental disagreements between capitalist and socialist states over cardinal questions, the former Republican president at the same time recalls that the only possible policy under these conditions is to maintain dialogue between them: "We may call this peaceful competition. We may call it struggle pursued by nonmilitary means. We may call it detente. But whatever we call it, it is better than sterile confrontation or nuclear conflict."

Unfortunately, the current U.S. Government subscribes to a different policy and does not see or refuses to see how dangerous it is to the whole world. Creating a succession of seemingly mutually exclusive myths about the USSR's "menacing might" or, on the contrary, its "weakness," the sorry Washington analysts fall victim to their own mystifications. They start acting on a truly American scale in the hope of somehow hurting the Soviet Union, but they hurt not so much those they are fulminating against as themselves and their own allies.

This has happened in the case of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, too. This "export" gas pipeline is one of six whose construction is envisaged by the 5-year plan. Two gas pipelines (Urengoy-Ukhta-Moscow and Urengoy-Petrovsk) have already been commissioned. Another (Urengoy-Novoposkov) is nearing completion and will be commissioned in the near future. Construction work is in full swing on the other three pipelines, including the one that will take Siberian natural gas to Western Europe. The transportation of gas from Siberia to the western border will start on schedule. Washington's intention to delay the commissioning of the gas pipeline, if only for a short time, will not be realized.

Reverse Effect

The American President's arrogant statements have had the opposite effect in the Soviet Union to what he was expecting. Instead of the pace of construction work slowing, it has quickened.

Finding himself in a mess with his venture against the gas pipeline and having reduced relations between the United States and its allies to their lowest point in the entire postwar period, Reagan has begun feverishly patching up the holes he himself has created in the capitalist community. All last week was spent seeking a solution that would make it possible to leave the gas pipeline in peace and hurt the USSR in another area and would thus give Washington at least the semblance of "victory" in its onslaughts on international economic cooperation.

As yet it is hard to say whether or not such a solution will be found. One thing is clear: The present American leadership is refusing to abandon the shameful role of destroyer of everything positive accumulated over the preceding period in relations between states with different social systems. "Attempts are being made to substitute 'sanctions' and a blockade for normal contact and international trade..." Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 17th USSR trade union congress. "You simply marvel when you see all this. And you cannot help wondering what there is more of in this policy — thoughtlessness, insufficient experience in international affairs or an irresponsible and, let us speak plainly, adventurist approach toward extremely serious problems affecting the fate of mankind?"

Unfortunately, the people pursuing this policy have concentrated tremendous power in their hands. They control the colossal military and economic might of the major capitalist power. And they can create a situation in which the further development of events may assume an extremely dangerous character. It is a most important task of all the peoples to prevent this.

NOVOYE VREMYA: W. EUROPE REJECTS U.S. 'DIKTAT'

PM131023 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 36 3 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Rejecting Diktat"]

[Text] Nothing is trivial in big-time politics. If what appears at first glance to be a minor event makes a big international impact there must be good reasons. Something of the kind happened late last week when a ship carrying a cargo of French-made compressor units for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline left Le Havre bound for Soviet shores.

It was no accident that a routine commercial run attracted the most animated attention on both sides of the Atlantic. It was preceded by an extraordinary decision by the French Government, which amounted, as the Parisian newspaper LE MATIN put it, to: "...ignoring the embargo on supplying equipment for the gas pipeline introduced by the Reagan administration and forcing the company to make this equipment and supply it to the Soviet Union." Let it be added that the company in question is the French subsidiary of the Texas-based firm Dresser Industries.

Similar steps have been taken within the last few days in London and Bonn. Britain's secretary of state for trade, Lord Cockfield, called the U.S. embargo "an inadmissible extension of U.S. jurisdiction" to other countries. The West German Government also officially confirmed its disapproval of U.S. economic diktat. FRG Secretary of State for Economics Dieter von Wuerzen sent West German firms involved in the fulfillment of Soviet contracts a letter urging them to go ahead and supply equipment for the gas pipeline.

What is behind such uncommonly concerted action by the leading West European powers? A desire to preserve their reputation as reliable business partners and to retain contacts worth millions and therefore the jobs of thousands of people fulfilling them? Right. A desire to receive on schedule the agreed quantities of Soviet natural gas essential to the diversification of their energy sources? This cannot be ruled out either, although our Western partners are well aware of our pledge to start gas supplies right on schedule, regardless of Washington's sanctions. The Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline is one of six similar giant pipelines, five of which are being built by the USSR without foreign credits. As for the "gas for pipes" deal of the century, Moscow concluded it, among other reasons, in order to consolidate the climate of trust in Europe and to pave the way for expanding East-West business cooperation in other spheres.

Analyzing the reasons for West Europe's unanimous rejection of the Reagan embargo, political commentators concur that Europeans have rebelled, rejecting not only this ban but numerous other absurd ideas and actions of the U.S. administration creating conflicts between the Old and New World. "After 2 years of Reagan as U.S. President," London radio declared, "relations between America and West Europe can be said to have reached an all-time low."

The long list of disagreements between them includes disputes over European steel exports to the United States, the artificially high dollar exchange rate, the grossly inflated interest rates depriving the West European economy of its lifeblood, and much more besides. The economic difficulties are compounded by political differences, especially in the security sphere. The present administration's words and actions add Europeans' suspicion that the United States regards West Europe as a sort of forward theater of operations. The public on the continent will not accept the current U.S. policy of undermining detente, reneging on commitments given in arms control treaties, engaging a massive buildup of lethal arsenals and preparing for a "protracted nuclear war" in which Europeans are cast in the role of hostages to Washington's aggressive strategy.

There is an increasing awareness in the Old World that Western Europe can only lose if it plays this game. Europe's future, the West German magazine BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK wrote recently, lies in establishing and developing equal relations of mutually advantageous cooperation. "To any European with an ounce of sense, the anachronistic and infantile 'American dream' of global superiority based on military strength is...crazy."

The European powers' authority and influence in world politics and economics are pretty great. The more actively and resolutely they use them to improve the international atmosphere, the more durable the fabric of detente will become and the more reliable will be the alternative to Washington's adventurism and political irresponsibility.

GDR YOUTH BEGIN WORK ON GAS PIPELINE SECTION

LD142036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep (ADN) -- With the first symbolic cut with a spade at kilometer zero of the GDR construction section near Bogorodchany in the Ivano-Frankovsk area of the Western Ukraine, FDJ [Free German Youth] members yesterday evening started work on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod natural gas pipeline. Here in the Lipetsk region the young people from the GDR will be building compressor stations and laying pipes.

Work on the gas pipeline by specialists from the GDR, which had been agreed between the GDR and the USSR, was allocated to the FDJ at the beginning of this year as a central youth project. The first young people went to the USSR in May and began the preparatory work on the two construction sections.

WEST FAILS IN EFFORTS TO HALT USSR PROGRESS

PM141415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 82 p 4

[Political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "One Mistake After Another"]

[Text] Recently the head of the U.S. administration stated that "the Soviet experiment is in decline. Our opponents are beginning to peter out." It is true that the speaker, clearly contradicting himself, immediately added mournfully that "we are facing the kind of era in which we will encounter serious problems, an era fraught with danger." As can be seen, the White House master's bravado cannot hide the anxiety felt by the captains of the capitalist ship.

Imperialist reaction is trying to gamble on the inevitable difficulties of building a new society which communists have never hidden. They are launching furious anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaigns on a world scale. But such campaigns do not attest to strength. Reaction fears the tremendous political potential contained in the very idea of socialism which is winning people's minds and hearts. Its hallowed goal is to depict socialism in a distorted form, to divert from it the peoples striving for peace and progress. The modern mass media, secret services and the achievements of science and technology have been placed at the service of anti-Sovietism, but however much the forces of the past try, they cannot achieve their aim.

It is always useful to glance back over the path taken by a new system. Let us recall how we began it. Characterizing the situation in which the young Soviet Republic found itself after the civil war, V.I. Lenin wrote that "Russia emerged from the war in such a state that its condition was most like that of a man beaten half to death. It had been beaten for 7 years and then, God help it, it had to walk on crutches!"

There were few outside our country after the October Revolution who believed that the "Bolshevik experiment" would succeed. Particularly convinced of the crash facing us were the transatlantic moneybags. U.S. newspapers were littered with reports that Washington government circles were predicting "the Bolsheviks' downfall."

U.S. Ambassador in Petrograd Francis reported to his government that "... the Russians are incapable of great impulses or great achievements" and assured it that "the Bolsheviks will only last a few days." Herbert Hoover, who subsequently became president, called for "rooting out the germ of Bolshevism." As is well known, these appeals were followed by deeds: An economic blockade was declared on the young Soviet Republic and a U.S. expeditionary corps was sent to participate in the armed intervention against our country. And although these efforts failed, our enemies have not stopped. They have done their utmost to keep us in the greatest tension.

And what an uproar there was when our people set about implementing the first 5-year plan! THE NEW YORK TIMES declared that "the 5-year plan is not really a plan. It is speculation." Time passed, however, and the U.S. bourgeois journal NATION had to state that "4 years of the 5-year plan have brought truly remarkable achievements. The Soviet Union has worked with a wartime intensity at the creative task of building the bases of a new life. The country's face is changing literally beyond recognition."

The building of the reliable foundation of the world's first socialist state and the transformation of the USSR into an industrial power confuted the plans of the stiflers of freedom. But they did not abandon their plan. World reaction promoted in every way the creation of the Hitler war machine, calculating on using it to destroy the bulwark of socialism and progress.

When the frenzied fuehrer flung his hordes against the first socialist state, U.S. Navy Secretary Knox said solemnly: "Hitler will deal with Russia in 6-8 weeks" and War Secretary H. Stimson informed the President that "Germany will be occupied for at least 1 month, or at most possibly 3 months, with the task of routing Russia." The Soviet people and their armed forces not only withstood the onslaught of Hitler's armored hordes but played the decisive role in smashing the fascist war machine.

Socialism's enemies then began forming their plans on the premise that the United States would long have an atomic bomb monopoly and, by brandishing it, could conduct its policy from a "position of strength." General Groves, head of the U.S. atomic project, declared in Congress that the Soviets would need at best 10-15 years to create an atomic weapon. As the U.S. military observer H. Baldwin wrote in his book "The Price of Power," the Pentagon did not concede the idea that the Russians would create an atomic bomb within a generation.

But in 1949 those gentlemen were no better off than at the start. John F. Dulles stated that "such rapid mastery of atomic bomb production by the Soviets is a truly gigantic success for the Soviet state, and the ending of the U.S. monopoly in this sphere will have an effect so far-reaching that it is difficult to predict even now." Indeed, the Soviet people, who have saved the world from fascist enslavement, had achieved one further historic feat: the elimination of imperialism's brief atomic weapons monopoly was a major step on the path of altering the correlation of forces in the international arena. A mighty obstacle began to be raised to the implementation of imperialism's plans. The beneficial consequences of this for mankind are well known: This is the 38th year that Europe has been spared the horrors of war.

Socialism's powerful potential is being launched increasingly multifariously. West Germany's DIE WELT, which by no means sympathizes with socialism, recalls that the Russians were first to put a man into space, Russian artificial earth satellites were first to reach the moon [as published] and Russians carried out the world's first jet-powered flight. Furthermore, this list could be considerably longer.

The French journal L'UBINE NOUVELLE, whose correspondent recently visited many Soviet industrial enterprises, writes that the West underestimates the Soviet Union's successes in mastering advanced equipment; in fact, despite current Western opinion, Soviet experts do rely fully on their own electronics and data-processing industries. All the computers and video terminals that we saw at enterprises and in scientific research institutions were of Soviet make, based on Soviet components and, moreover, had been manufactured with highly automated equipment. "Our conclusion is that in the industrial sphere the USSR will have to be taken increasingly into account," the journal writes.

Even now, of course, the enemies of peace and socialism are not laying down their arms. They are hoping increasingly if not to "roll back" socialism at least to weaken it. The arms race, unleashed by U.S. imperialist circles, pursues the particular aim of thwarting the Soviet people's peaceful creative plans.

It was no coincidence that the U.S. administration intensified attempts to launch "economic warfare" against the USSR immediately after the CPSU Central Committee May plenum approved the USSR Food Program. Imperialist reaction fears that implementation of this program will again demonstrate socialism's tremendous potential and that the force of example of the new social system will grow even more as a result.

In January 1981 the Heritage Foundation, an extreme rightwing U.S. organization which, along with other reactionary "think tanks," formulated recommendations for the new administration, published a report directing the White House toward implementing measures which would cause "the Russians to experience a food shortage; which could have serious political and economic consequences...." And the administration is actually following such recommendations. Certain U.S. circles are striving to turn conventional commercial relations into a means of pressuring the USSR and an instrument of political pressure.

But these actions will not stop our progress. Let us recall that in the late forties and early fifties the NATO countries, bowing to Washington pressure, introduced lists banning the supply of virtually all goods the USSR needed to restore its economy after the Hitlerite invasion. The result? The Soviet Union set up production of new types of equipment at an accelerated pace and even began exporting it. The initiators of this absurd venture were the worse off for it. In the sixties the U.S. Government forced the FRG to refuse to supply the Soviet Union with large-diameter steel pipes. What happened? The USSR managed to expand the production of home-produced pipes and those who were under Washington's thumb, it could be said, were "out of pocket."

Nor will anything come of present U.S. attempts to prevent construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas export pipeline. It will be built on schedule and gas transportation will begin at the set time.

Socialism has stood the sternest test -- the test of time. It has appeared before the world as a firm, dynamic, stable system without crises, unemployment, poverty or the other evils of capitalism. No social system can rival it in magnitude of deeds or depth of transformation in the name of and for the good of mankind. It possesses the potential, even in worsening world economic conditions, to confidently resolve the tasks of socialist and communist building.

These are not easy tasks, and imperialist reaction's counterattacks are intensifying. But at the same time the forces we need to resolve these tasks are also growing. Historical experience teaches that to underestimate the class enemy's actions leads to grave complications. However, it would also be an error to overestimate the potential of those who are trying to reverse the course of history.

Socialism had indeed shown its Herculean strength. At the same time it must be remembered that our state's might depends primarily on how each member of society works in his particular area. Soviet people's labor is the most reliable basis for strengthening the motherland's might and prosperity and the guarantee that all the schemes of the enemies of peace and progress will continue to be defeated.

PM141135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report: "XINHUA report"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep -- The XINHUA agency reports that China put an artificial earth satellite carrying scientific equipment into orbit today.

Successful Landing

LD142000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Sep (TASS) -- The XINHUA news agency reports that an artificial earth satellite with scientific equipment, launched by China on 9 September, today returned to the precise area targeted for landing.

USSR, PRC SIGN AGREEMENT ON PRINTED MATTER

LD141638 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing September 14 TASS -- Agreements were signed on trade terms of mutual deliveries of printed matter as a result of negotiations between all-union organization Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga and the Chinese organizations -- the Chinese national company for the import and export of publications and the center of Chinese editions (Guoji Shudian).

An exhibition, arranged at the demonstration hall of the USSR's trade representation in the People's Republic of China (Soviet books and journals were on view) was held in time for the signing of the agreements. Of particular interest is literature devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The exhibition was visited by representatives of foreign trade departments and libraries of the People's Republic of China and also diplomatic representatives of a number of countries accredited in Beijing.

ZA RUBEZHOM EDITOR DISCUSSES SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD142212 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- The Soviet Union has repeatedly offered to normalize relations with China but has not received an adequate answer, chief editor of the Soviet paper ZA RUBEZHOM Daniil Kraminov stressed here Tuesday.

At a press conference centering on topical issues of the present international situation, Daniil Kraminov pointed out that goods exchange between the Soviet Union and China has lately slightly extended. The two countries have exchanged sports delegations, and the Chinese press has been carrying more objective reports about the Soviet Union. Also addresses delivered at the recent 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party lacked the former strong hysterical anti-Soviet tone. The Soviet Union still hopes that common sense will prevail in the stands of the Beijing leadership, and is ready for talks, Daniil Kraminov stressed.

As for the latest developments in the Middle East, Daniil Kraminov stressed that the assertion of the inalienable rights to self-determination and independence of all peoples in the region, including the Arab people of Palestine, remains the basic problem.

JAPAN DISMAYED BY ROK REACTION TO TEXTBOOKS

PM141515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent K. Rashidov report under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "A 'Family' Quarrel"]

[Text] Tokyo -- Judging from reports in the Japanese newspapers official Tokyo is highly aggrieved that the diplomatic "formal replies" it sent out in connection with the attempt to rewrite history textbooks did not in the least quell the storm of indignation in neighboring countries, but rather the reverse. Demands to refrain from historical "reappraisals" of Japan's militarist past were even stepped up by "true friends," of whom the South Korean regime is one.

Tokyo has also been agitated by a new piece of news from Seoul. Under pressure from the country's indignant public, the South Korean authorities have been forced to postpone indefinitely the visit by a parliamentary delegation to Japan planned for early September. "Why has the visit not taken place?" Answering this question, ASAHI set forth the main provisions of a special report prepared in Seoul on the "amendments" to Japanese textbooks, which distort events, in particular the Japanese intervention in the thirties and forties.

It should be said that these amendments are eloquent enough in their tendentiousness and thus cause justified indignation among all who are at all acquainted with history. For instance, where the military occupation is being discussed, it is stated that Japanese troops "arrived" or "entered." The word "aggression" is completely absent, while the deportation of Koreans to labor camps is assessed as merely the fulfillment of the order on national mobilization. These facts caused deep indignation among democratic forces in South Korea and forced the authorities to take that diplomatic step.

In the opinion of some observers official Tokyo's concern over this forced gesture by Seoul, which did not heed diplomatic persuasion, is also due to the fact that a deterioration in the two countries' relations will meet with disapproval in Washington. After all, it is no secret that the Japanese Government has repeatedly demonstrated its readiness not only to participate actively in the White House's policy in the Far East, but also to develop its "good relations" with Seoul to the White House's benefit.

In this connection mention should be made of the words uttered by Prime Minister Z. Suzuki in a special interview on the completion of the latest Japanese-South Korean conference to the effect that "progress" is perceptible in Japanese-South Korean relations. In view of all this, observers note, it is not hard to see why deliberate assurances are now being given by official circles that there is not the slightest "conflict" with Seoul and that good-neighborly relations with it have in no way been spoiled because of the textbooks problem.

FURTHER ON DPRK ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES

DPRK Envoy's Press Conference

PM141459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Embassy Press Conference"]

[Text] A press conference was held at the DPRK Embassy 8 September. Ambassador Kwon Hui-kyong familiarized journalists with the DPRK Government memorandum on the 37th anniversary of the landing of American troops in the south of the country. It was emphasized that U.S. imperialism is the chief culprit behind the split in Korea. The south of the peninsula is essentially an American colony, and the so-called government of South Korea is Washington's puppet.

The ambassador expounded on the DPRK proposals contained in the memorandum for the peaceful unification of Korea, the chief and indispensable condition of which is an American troop withdrawal.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

PM141615 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 82 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Confident Stride; September 9 Is Anniversary of Proclamation of DPRK"]

[Text] It so happens that less than a month separates the two most important national holidays of People's Korea. On 15 August the whole country celebrates the day of the liberation of Korea from Japanese colonial oppression and on 9 September it celebrates the day of the proclamation of the DPRK.

A direct connection exists between the two dates. Pointing to it, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has stressed: "Had the Soviet Army not liberated Korea, the DPRK would not exist. Nor would the so-victorious march of our national liberation movement." The rout of the Kwantung Army by Soviet forces and the liberation of Korea from the Japanese colonial oppression that had lasted for long decades in August 1945 initiated the process of the creation of an independent democratic state on the Korean Peninsula.

This process concluded on 9 September 1948, when the 1st session of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly proclaimed the DPRK and adopted its constitution. This event seems even more significant because the republic was proclaimed by deputies elected by the entire Korean people, representatives of both the northern and the southern regions of the country. In the south the elections of the deputies were held despite the terror unleashed by stooges of the American imperialists.

The creation of the DPRK was a major victory for democratic forces. The young republic joined the community of socialist countries. The Soviet Union was the first state to recognize People's Korea and establish diplomatic relations with it.

In its 34 years of existence considerable trials have beset the DPRK. The gravest was the 3-year American aggression against the DPRK that began in 1950. As a result of the heroic struggle by North Korea's people, the aggressive plans of the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets failed ignominiously.

In a comparatively short time the republic restored the national economy and scored considerable successes in creating a highly developed economy. Korea, which was once a raw material appendage of Japan, now possesses developed industry and is ahead of many Asian states in terms of a number of economic indicators. As the 6th KWP Congress noted, industrial output has almost quadrupled in the last 10 years alone. And the achievements of agriculture are cogently shown by just one figure: The annual grain harvest has increased by a factor of 4.5 during the years of people's power. Today the people of North Korea are working hard to implement the large-scale economic development plans outlined by the 6th KWP Congress and the 2d 7-Year Plan. Over the years of the 7-year plan it is proposed to double steel production, electricity generation and the fish catch and to considerably increase production in many other areas.

Right from the first day of the republic's existence the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have given it considerable support and assistance. The free assistance during the war and in the postwar years and the broad cooperation in many spheres have enabled the DPRK to substantially increase its economic potential. By the beginning of the eighties enterprises constructed with the USSR's assistance produced 60 percent of all electricity, 30 percent of the steel, 45 percent of the petroleum products and 40 percent of the iron ore. Our cooperation has quite good prospects. Thus the volume of Soviet-Korean trade in 1981-1985 will show an increase of almost 40 percent compared with the preceding decade.

The Soviet Union supports constructive efforts aimed at the peaceful unification of Korea on a democratic basis and its [the DPRK's] demand for the unconditional withdrawal of American troops from the south of the peninsula. People's Korea is striding confidently down the path of progress and independence. The Korean people have something to be proud of. All their friends share that pride.

DRA'S DOST WRITES ON REGIONAL PROBLEMS

LD141112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0044 GMT 14 Sep 82

["Afghanistan: The Key to a Settlement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep (TASS) -- Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan minister of foreign affairs, writes today in SELSKAYA ZHIZN: "In interstate relations we have proceeded and are continuing to proceed from principles of peaceful coexistence and adherence to the principles of nonalignment which lie at the basis of our foreign political course. Following these principles the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan turned to its neighbors a year ago with the proposal to sit down to talks of either a bilateral or a trilateral nature, with the participation of representatives of interested states and international organizations in order to find together a political method of solving the situation which has come about in our region."

"Time has shown that our peace initiatives are flexible and realistic enough to form a good basis for constructive talks. It is with satisfaction that we note that more and more states, including Muslim ones, assess the DRA's proposals with understanding and approval."

Assessing Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva, S.M Dost notes: "We see the Geneva talks as a concrete and constructive step toward reaching an agreement on the normalization of relations between our two countries. The talks have shown that there is a basis on which mutually acceptable accords can be reached on the entire range of issues connected with a political solution."

"All that is needed is the good will of both sides.... We are also ready to join the conference table with representatives of our western neighbor Iran. Should it wish to do so. In our efforts to deepen mutual trust we also count on the cooperation of the personal UN representative who, in accordance with what has been agreed in Geneva, should again pay a visit to Kabul to discuss questions in connection with future steps to normalize the situation around Afghanistan."

"It is our profound conviction," S.M. Dost stressed, "that if it were not for U.S. interference and international reaction which have unleashed an undeclared war against the DRA, which they continually escalate, carrying out a malicious propaganda campaign against our country and making use of the concocted 'Afghan issue' to fool the international public, all problems and differences that exist between the countries of this region would have been solved with more success and speed."

ARKHIPOV MEETS RAO-LED INDIAN DELEGATION

LD142344 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An Indian Government delegation led by Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao arrived in Moscow today to attend the seventh session of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. At the airport the delegation was met by Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

ARKHIPOV ON GANDHI'S UPCOMING MOSCOW VISIT

BK150342 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] First Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union Arkhipov has expressed confidence that the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi to Moscow will be friendly, warm and cordial. Talking to Indian correspondents at the Moscow Airport, Arkhipov said that Mrs Gandhi and Brezhnev will discuss a wide range of subjects.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Gromyko Luncheon

LD141744 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 82

[From the VREMYA newscast]

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko hosted a lunch in honor of Stefan Olszowski during which friendly toasts were exchanged. The lunch was attended by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Olszowski on 'Unanimity of Opinions'

LD141304 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The Polish foreign minister, Stefan Olszowski, has said that his talks with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko showed full unanimity of opinions on bilateral relations and international issues.

In an interview for Radio Moscow before his departure the Polish official stressed the importance of his country's cooperation with the USSR. He said Poland could be stable only if it remains socialist and aligned with the Soviet Union and actively participated in strengthening the socialist community. Stefan Olszowski noted that the sides to the talks had voiced concern over the unfavorable international developments caused by the policies of the United States to shift the balance of forces in its favor. He described the Soviet decision not to be the first to use nuclear arms as historically important.

Joint Communiqué

LD141432 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 14 Sep 82

["Joint Soviet-Polish Communiqué on the Visit to the USSR of Stefan Olszowski, Foreign Minister of Poland -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- A communiqué has been issued here on the stay in the Soviet Union of Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PUPP and foreign minister of the PPR, on a visit on September 13th and 14th, 1982.

The communiqué says that talks were held between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Stefan Olszowski during which questions of Soviet-Polish relations and topical international problems were considered. The discussion was held as part of the specification of the principled accords and the mutual understanding reached during the visit to the USSR of a party and state delegation of the PPR in March 1982 and during the Crimean meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski on August 16, 1982.

The ministers noted with satisfaction the steady onward development and deepening of the all-round relations between the two fraternal countries, resting on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the PPR.

On behalf of the Polish leadership, Stefan Olszowski emphasized that the Polish people gratefully responded to Leonid Brezhnev's statement at the Crimea meeting that the Soviet Union would continue as far as possible to facilitate the accomplishment of the economic tasks confronting the Polish People's Republic. The minister of foreign affairs of the PPR particularly emphasized that in the present complex international situation the alliance and friendship with the USSR, which are the keystone of Polish foreign policy, are acquiring still greater significance as guarantees of the security of Poland and the integrity of its frontiers.

The Polish People's Republic will continue to be a firm link in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and an active participant in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, will consistently and in close cooperation with all fraternal socialist countries pursue a policy of peace in European and international affairs.

The sides emphatically denounced the intensifying policy of "economic sanctions," the propaganda aggression and other manifestations of hostile actions by the United States and a number of other NATO countries against the socialist states, and interference in the internal affairs of the PPR. They declared that all such infringements of the sovereignty and independence of socialist states, any attempts to apply methods of pressure in relations with them will continue to be firmly rebuffed and in the final analysis will hit back against those who take such steps in defiance of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, in violation of the fundamental principles and provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

When exchanging views on key international matters, the sides pointed out that the USA's and NATO's present course towards establishing their military superiority by pursuing an unlimited race of armaments, that of nuclear ones, in the first place, is the main source of the increase in tension and of the growth of war danger. This adventurist course is counterposed by the peaceful, constructive and considered line of the Soviet Union, Poland, the entire socialist community, and many other states aimed at preserving and strengthening the peaceful structure of interstate relations, at curbing the arms race and at implementing real measures of disarmament with the strict observance of the principle of parity and equal security of states.

In this context the ministers considered the situation taking shape at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear armaments in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

Both sides expressed the view that the development of the international situation would depend to a large extent on whether the United States would assume at those talks a realistic position in favour of accord.

As regards the resumption of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of the states participating in the European conference, due to take place on November 9, 1982, the ministers spoke in favour of ending the conference without further delay with the adoption of a substantive and balanced final document outlining practical measures for further strengthening security and extending cooperation in Europe.

They believe that the draft final document of the meeting, tabled by neutral and nonaligned states on December 16, 1981, constitutes an essential basis for this.

The sides noted the positive significance of the result of the recent consultative conference of those countries' foreign ministers in Stockholm, which reiterated those countries' readiness to contribute to the successful completion of the Madrid meeting on the basis of their draft.

Having reviewed the situation at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, the ministers stated that the continued deadlock there was caused by the striving of the Western countries participating in the talks to secure unilateral military advantage. Meanwhile, the interests of strengthening strategic stability and security in Europe imperatively demand that the participants in the Vienna talks get down at long last to drafting by joint efforts a commonly acceptable agreement. It is this purpose that is met by the draft agreement tabled way back on February 18, 1982, by Poland on behalf of the socialist countries.

Having exchanged opinions on the results of the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament and on the tasks of the forthcoming 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the sides noted that most of the countries in the world advocated the prevention of nuclear war and the ending of the arms race. The sides noted the exceptionally important role played in this context by the peace policy of the socialist countries and by their practical steps and initiatives.

Stefan Olszowski stressed particularly that the formal commitment of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, stated by Leonid Brezhnev in his message to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, is a step of historic importance.

Both sides believe that in the nuclear age no nuclear power has the right to avoid considering in all seriousness the need to take similar decisions. This would meet the aspirations of the world public advocating continued peace and opposed to the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

The ministers also reviewed during their talks questions related to the situation in the Middle East, the south of Africa, Southeast and Southwest Asia and other parts of the world, where tensions have been escalated. Their appraisals of developments in those regions and their ideas on ways to resolve relevant conflict situations fully coincided.

Speaking on behalf of their states, the ministers strongly denounced the bandit invasion of Lebanon by Israel in conspiracy with the United States and the criminal actions of the Israeli aggressors against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. They stated that the Soviet Union and Poland would continue to give support to the Palestine Liberation Organization, Syria, Lebanon, and other Arab states in their just struggle and to advocate the establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East.

The sides are convinced that the genuine settlement of the situation in the Middle East demands the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and the ensuring of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to forming their own independent state. No version of new separate deals can bring the states and peoples of the Middle East anything but escalating hostility and conflicts.

The Soviet-Polish talks took place in a cordial atmosphere. They demonstrated the unflagging resolve of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic to strengthen their mutual relations and to continue to pursue consistently their concerted course on the international scene in the name of peace, socialism and progress.

Speaking on behalf of the Polish leadership, Stefan Olszowski reiterated the invitation to Andrey Gromyko to pay an official visit to the Polish People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Gromyko Sees Off Olszowski

LD141302 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 14 Sep 82

["USSR-PPR Unity of Interests, Unity of Aims" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic Stefan Olszowski, who was in Moscow on a brief working visit, left for home today. At the railway terminal he was seen off by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials.

Before his departure Stefan Olszowski stated in a TASS interview:

"I assess my two-day stay in Moscow as a very fruitful one. I had useful talks with Comrade Gromyko. They passed in a friendly atmosphere and revealed full unity of views both on questions of bilateral relations and on international problems. The basis for this unity is created by the ideological connection uniting the PUWP and CPSU, the unity of interests of our states and peoples, the common aims of socialist and communist construction, interaction in the international arena, mutual striving to ensure peace and security in the whole world and in Europe. These fraternal ties were confirmed with special force at this year's meetings of Wojciech Jaruzelski with Leonid Brezhnev, a great friend of Poland. Our talks were a manifestation of the accords reached by them.

"Poland's alliance and cooperation with the USSR is the cornerstone of Poland's interests. People's Poland is and will be a reliable link of the community of socialist states making a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of the political, defensive tasks of the Warsaw Treaty, to the extensive multi-lateral cooperation within the framework of the CMEA. These are important factors of security and peace in Europe. We realize that there cannot be a stable Europe without a stable Poland and that such a Poland can only be a socialist Poland united by an unbreakable alliance with the USSR and taking an active part in strengthening the community of the world socialist system.

"We expressed our common concern over the unfavorable development of the international situation. The mounting tension is resultant of the American policy directed at changing the alignment of forces by way of accelerating the arms race and departing from the principle of equal security and causing the origination of tension in various regions of the world including in Europe."

The minister further said that the U.S. policy aimed at securing military superiority over the Soviet Union through building up armaments worries the peoples of Europe, for whom detente has become vital.

"The American concept of limited nuclear warfare and plans for the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, threatening to tip the existing balance of forces, are bringing nearer the threat of an armed conflict on our continent and add to the concern over the future of East-West relations," the minister said. "The Soviet peace initiatives on disarmament, including the historic decision of the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons announced by Leonid Brezhnev, are fully in accord with the aspirations of the peoples, including the Polish people. We strongly support these proposals."

"During the talks we noted the importance of the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons and stressed the need to break the deadlock and to promptly achieve accord at the Vienna talks. We denounced the attempts of the capitalist states to exploit the domestic situation in Poland as a pretext for blocking the Madrid meeting. Much attention was paid to conflicts and tensions in various parts of the world.

"In conclusion I wish to convey to the fraternal Soviet people the best wishes of fresh success in building communism."

[Moscow Domestic Service at 1230 GMT on 14 September carries a report on Olszowski's departure from the USSR, adding the following:

"Among the seeing-off party was Kociulek, Polish People's Republic ambassador to the USSR.

"Before his departure for home, Olszowski paid a visit to the USSR economic achievements expo. He familiarized himself with the exhibition titled 'Unbreakable Union of Free Republics,' and saw the exhibition 'In the Family of the United' devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union."]

Krichevskiy Commentary

LD141836 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Next, a commentary by Leonid Krichevskiy on a visit to the Soviet Union by the Polish foreign minister, Stefan Olszowski.

Talks have been held during the visit between Stefan Olszowski and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko. The two ministers discussed both issues of Soviet-Polish cooperation and key international problems of mutual interest. As for relations between the USSR and Poland, they keep developing successfully in all directions. The process is based on principles of socialist internationalism, equality and mutual respect for sovereignty. The Soviet Union is giving all round assistance to Poland to overcome the political crisis and stabilize its economy. The economic cooperation between the two countries is becoming of particular significance in this connection; it is aimed at improving the Polish economy and creating a favorable prospect for Poland's further successful advancement along the path of socialism.

Certain quarters in the West, which are obviously interested in a worsening situation in Poland, not in its improvement, are bent on distorting the essence of Soviet-Polish relations. These quarters fabricate one insinuation after another about an alleged interference of the Soviet Union in Poland's internal affairs.

Considering the international situation, the two foreign ministers stressed the timeliness of the peace initiatives and efforts made by the Soviet Union and Poland and the rest of the socialist community to help bring about a halt in the arms race started by imperialist quarters, to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to ensure a lasting peace and international security.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ASSESSES POLISH SITUATION

PM141023 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Sep 82 pp 1, 14

[Special correspondent Viktor Tsoppi "Topical Reportage From Poland": "Work, Don't Walesate!"]

[Text] The antisocialist demonstrations that swept through Polish cities 31 August brought no success for their organizers. The country's working people did not heed the provocative call for a "general strike" and an "armed uprising." All enterprises and institutions operated normally. On this occasion, too, the counterrevolution did not work. But the profound crisis has still not been overcome. Problems remain. Our special correspondent describes some of them.

Warsaw-Moscow [no date given] -- "Sooner or later, of course, we will get out of the trouble we have landed in, to a considerable extent through our own fault," Zygmunt summed up. "But in order to do this we must fulfill the main condition! Stop Walesating [valensovat] once and for all. We must work!"

Foil Is Not Iron

"To Walesate" is a new word. Not so long ago it used to have only one meaning: To strike unthinkingly, without knowing the purpose or the reason. Now the meaning of the new verb has changed and expanded: "to Walesate" is under the present conditions to sabotage passively or even very actively the process of the country's rebirth.

The derivation of the neologism is no mystery. It comes from the surname of the man who, by the will of the true organizers of the anti-Polish counterrevolutionary conspiracy, was placed on a pedestal of not only all-Polish but also worldwide fame in August 1980. "Man of iron" was the nickname given to Lech Walesa, installed as the head of the "independent" trade union association Solidarity, by Andrezej Wajda, who hurriedly manufactured a movie about him under that title.

In actual fact the organizers of the counterrevolutionary conspiracy had taken an ordinary flesh-and-blood philistine who had never read a single book in his life and who had an extremely narrow political outlook and had suggested to the vain fellow that the Lord God Himself had ordered him to become a leader [vozhd]. His picture was reproduced by the millions: having a pan of soup with his wife and children -- the "wonderful family man"; tipsy and in the arms of a goodlooking Roman girl -- "no stranger to any human experience"; genuflecting -- the "real Catholic"; among a crowd -- the "workers' idol"; negotiating with representatives of the government -- "who's getting the better of whom? He is of them, of course". . . . On closer examination the "man of iron" turned out to be a consumer item wrapped in the foil of cheap publicity for the sake of a metallic luster. For quite a long time he enjoyed and today still enjoys popularity among politically shortsighted and undemanding people, to say nothing of the true ringleaders of the counterrevolution, for whom he served as a loudspeaker.

Sometimes the loudspeaker blabbed. His advisers from the underground groupings only had to slacken their control a little and he would blurt out whatever he chose.

The advisers wanted Solidarity and its chairman to look like "whiter-than-white patriots" suffering for their "profaned homeland" and dreaming of ensuring that "Poland is Poland" but when he was left tete-a-tete with Walter Cronkite, the leading light of American TV journalism, the chairman made no secret of the fact that "the American model of democracy" for Poland would perfectly suit him and that to his taste "capitalist bread is no worse than socialist." He revealed to his famous interviewer (this was in the fall of last year) that Solidarity was very close to the top. But it might fall and smash to smithereens, and then its debris would fly a long way in various directions. This, the "man of iron" warned, would be not only a loss for Solidarity but also a defeat for America, which in view of this danger, should not stint on spending for solidarity....

Reagan's America did not stint. The conspirators' actions were generously rewarded. Sensing he had the backing of this mighty Solidarity, Walesa, who was persistently portrayed by his advertising agencies as a "moderate, wise, peace-loving leader," at the end of last year unconditionally supported, as was to be expected, the plan for an antistate putsch devised by overt -- not foil-packaged -- fascists among the Solidarity leadership like Rulewski, Jurczyk, Bujak and the rest.

The Worse, the Better

However, it was not possible to hold back the "mountaineers" in their ascent of the slippery slope of "Polish democracy after the American manner." The debris of the counterrevolution camouflaged as a "workers' revolution" flew in various directions. In some places it is still forming difficult obstacles and is preventing the Poles from moving ahead and making up for lost time.

What is worse, the provocateurs are again climbing up the wall in order to try to cast Poland back to the sinister times of raging counterrevolution, which would have culminated in great bloodshed and in a fratricidal civil war had martial law not been introduced. In early August Zbigniew Bujak, the boss of underground Solidarity in Warsaw and Warsaw Voivodship, who is known for his rightwing extremist views and whose clandestine residence is always hospitably open to Western journalists, announced a new program guideline, using the journalists as messengers: "The time has come for Solidarity to show its presence." This was shown -- by the many pogrom-style demonstrations and gatherings held, as from 13 August, virtually every day under overtly impertinent antisocialist slogans in a whole series of Polish cities. Fulfilling the instructions of foreign subversive centers, the political hooligans staged their most serious provocation -- they managed to recruit many people to take part in it -- on 31 August in Warsaw, Wroclaw, Gdansk, Krakow....

Such was the response of the fascist-style underground to the more humane measures announced by General Jaruzelski in late July. The flags of the bourgeois Poland of Pilsudski's time, the Vatican banners and the portraits of the "man of iron" that loomed over the crowds showed that the counterrevolution has not surrendered and has by no means exhausted its potential. It is still desperately seeking to provoke a "decisive trial of strength" and, while calling for the lifting of martial law, is effectively doing everything to force the authorities to make it tougher. The organizers of the anti-Polish conspiracy are again operating in accordance with their ignoble rule "the worse, the better." Let a conflagration of hatred that spares no one flare up in the country. Let production continue to decline. Let the fine day when you will be unable to buy anything with your ration cards come as soon as possible. And, in general, let socialist Poland vanish. Why does it deserve such a fate? Because it is socialist.

All these are disturbing symptoms. They cannot be overlooked. You cannot brush them aside as something casual and shortlived. For they are symptoms of a social malaise that has not yet been overcome. But at the same time it is no longer they alone or, I think, they first and foremost that determine the situation. One of my most vital observations boils down to the following: Interpreting its grim, bitter experience and realizing the need for the speediest way out of the crisis, the Polish working class is gradually reaching the conclusion that now there is no time to Walesate and that in general that is a futile, if not suicidal, occupation.

City and Countryside

Zygmunt, foreman and specialist in electrical equipment at the Nowa Huta combine named for V.I. Lenin, is not the only person to think like that. (I must explain here. In these notes the reader will not find any of my interlocutors' surnames. I am doing this deliberately, in order to protect them from the continuing possibility of assaults by antisocialist elements, which are still operating surreptitiously there in the combine.) Before my conversation with Zygmunt and his comrades I drove round virtually the entire territory of the giant metallurgical plant, which occupies 13,000 hectares, in a speedy minibus. I watched the well-organized work of the steel-casting, rolling, converter and blast furnace production units, and I saw with what skill and concentration the metallurgists were working.

Work was proceeding.

Although no, not everywhere. The plant for the production of motor vehicle bodies was completely silent, the lamps of the instruments not winking. The plant was constructed several years ago by two West European firms under a license Poland bought from Japan. Now it is at a standstill. Ore from Krivoy Rog arrives at Nowa Huta and is used to produce metal, which is rolled using Soviet mills. But the "Japanese" plant is at a standstill. The foreign firms have severed production relations, stopped deliveries of spare parts and special lubricants and are not fulfilling their commitments for preventive maintenance and repairing equipment. That is how "sanctions" work. Not only at this plant. It is now hard to find any sector of industry in Poland that has been safe from the consequences of the economic blockade of the country implemented by the West on Washington's initiative.

"That is the darkest spot for us today," I was told by Mieczyslaw, a 36-year-old rolling mill operator and member of the PZPR committee at the combine. "In other respects things are gradually being straightened out. The plan for this year provides for the production of 4.8 million tons of metal. I must explain: The plan is 1.7 million tons down on 1979, the last year of normal work. Solidarity's actions appreciably disrupted the production rhythm. But if you take the indicators for the first 6 months, we are hoping to top that modest projection.

"True, there is a very real danger that the combine will experience a serious manpower shortage nearer the fall. The point is that around 7,000 of the 36,000 people employed in production here are so-called *chłoprobownicy*, or worker-peasants. They have their own land. Sometimes 5 or 6 hectares each. This land cannot always feed them. So they move into the city, to the combine, and learn a worker trade. They obtain not only a wage, and now worker [ration] cards as well, but also canteen food and all types of social security. While the *chłoprobownik* is here, his old parents, wife and growing children just about maintain the farm in the country. But once the harvest time arrives, there's no way you can lure our *chłoprobownik* into the shop. He takes paid leave and then, as a rule, is 'ill' until he has harvested everything from his field down to the last blade of grass. Two class consciousnesses coexist in him, as it were: that of the worker, and that of the small landowner."

[Question] "Which predominates?"

[Answer] "It is hard to say. I think the landowner, the egoist, gains the upper hand. I am judging if only from the fact that these people, with whom we work here together for a large part of the year, are certainly in no hurry to sell grain, potatoes and meat to the state once they have gathered in the harvest, leaving us with their share of the work. They hide the stuff for a while then sell it to us on the 'black market' at three times the price."

...Mieczyslaw had just touched on the edge of one of Poland's most complex socioeconomic problems -- that of the relationship between city and countryside and the interaction between agriculture and industry. The problem did not arise only today. The contradictions between the socialist, nationwide ownership of the means of production in industry and the private sector in agriculture, in which around 3 million individual farmers owning two-thirds of the cultivable land, have long existed. Yes, both highly productive state farms and peasant cooperatives operate in the country.

But the lion's share of agricultural output is produced by private farmers, some of whom are poor, some of whom are middling, some of whom are rich.

The 9th PZPR Congress, held in July of last year, which adopted a program for an economic reform, decided that agriculture, which is called upon to provide the country with food -- all agriculture, all three sectors of it: the private, the cooperative and the state -- must enjoy priority. Even under the present difficult conditions of economic recession, the state's practical activity is proceeding in precisely this direction. And the rural private farmer cannot complain, for instance, that his interests are being infringed. He is of course working hard. But he has also been granted many advantages. Thus he pays virtually half as much as a state farm for each kilowatt of electricity and ton of coal. Individual farmers receive from the city equipment and fertilizers bought only recently with currency earned by the miners and shipbuilders.... Spending on the pensions that the state pays to individual peasant farmers has increased from Z8.3 billion in 1978 to Z45 billion in 1982. There is a plan to increase the state appropriations for pensions to rural private farmers to over Z110 billion per year. And the contributions of the individual farmers themselves to the pension fund intended for them will total... a little more than Z8 billion. The rest will be contributed by the state. That is, once again, by the workers whom the private farmer keeps on starvation rations.

Many of my interlocutors honestly admitted that they did not understand why a socialist state was continuing even today to sell state farms' land to individual farmers. In the last few months they have bought up around 100,000 hectares. Why? TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA wrote recently: "The economic reform is designed to achieve the paramount objective of socialism -- social justice. But in this connection should private farms of over 100 hectares be developed, which will lead to the restoration of the profession of farm laborer in the countryside? In almost every discussion with workers in industrial enterprises the questions come up: Why should these capitalist forms of farming (that is exactly what workers say) save a socialist national economy?... Why should some people get considerably richer while others have to tighten their belts?"

Mighty Potential of Socialism

That is not an idle question. It was no accident that the reactionary Solidarity leadership appealed to the rural rich bloodsuckers and used them to hammer together rural Solidarity of blessed memory -- they both pursued the same aim: the restoration of capitalism. The former were trying to put socialist industry out of action and to deprive the working class of its leading role in the state by bringing the working-class party to its knees and forcing it to capitulate. The latter could already see themselves playing the role of landowners with many hired laborers working for them on lands taken from state farms.

"We produce metal for the country," Zygmunt continued. "but unlike Walesa we are not made of iron. Many of my comrades at work are asking when the shortage of products will end. Yes, we are not Walesating now. But we still have to restrict ourselves in many respects. I and many of my comrades who are PZPR members realize that privations are inevitable if we want to overcome the crisis and live in peace and prosperity. Meanwhile a gloating whisper comes from the underground, from the church and from abroad. 'Socialism, which has degenerated into a military dictatorship, is incapable of satisfying people's minimum vital requirements. And now you can't blame Solidarity -- it is banned and there are no strikes at the moment....' this makes an impression on many people. You are of course right in many respects, Zygmunt," Jerzy, a representative of the combine's department for social and everyday problems who was taking part in our conversation, broke in. "You are right when you say that socialism's opponents are shamelessly speculating on the current troubles and are refusing to see the real and substantial benefits that Polish working people enjoy. There is no harm in reminding people of that. If only to remind ourselves that we are not starting from scratch today.

"For instance, let us remember that the overwhelming majority of the people employed at the combine live in good apartments in a city that simply did not exist on the map of Poland before the beginning of the construction of the combine. We have 18 rest homes that can take 24,000 people. We can obtain a further 14,000 places per year in the mountain resort of Zakopane and on the Baltic. Absolutely all children of enterprise personnel have places in creches, kindergartens and summer camps. The combine has an excellently equipped sports club...."

"All the same," I asked, "how did the enemies of socialism manage to denigrate these unquestioned gains of socialism in workers' eyes and to rouse them to actions against the socialist state 2 years ago?"

Why There Are More Questions Than Answers

They spoke of the errors in economic building, of the servile attitude toward everything Western that was fashionable until recently, of the fact that the authorities had turned a blind eye to almost open activity by counterrevolutionary groupings, of the fact that not enough attention had been paid to the correct education of young people....

[Question] "So what means do you battle-hardened people and convinced communists have today of influencing young people and preventing them from being led astray once and for all?"

[Answer] "The combine still has a pretty large organization -- the Union of Socialist Polish Youth -- operating under the party committee's leadership," Mieczyslaw said. "The boys are holding flying meetings, which neutralize the alien propaganda to some extent. But, to make an honest admission, young workers have more questions than they receive answers for. A great deal of rubbish has accumulated in their heads, but what energy too! What a need for self-expression and self-assertion! This indomitable impulse must be channeled in such a way that it does not carry the boys into anarchy once again, into a protest against everything on earth, a protest leading nowhere. That it leads them to great, absorbing, difficult and necessary work -- that is one of the most complex and crucial tasks facing our party."

[Question] "Do the combine's young people have a club of their own?"

[Answer] "Yes. It is called the people's youth worker university? Here, meet its director."

[Question] "What kind of faculties are there in your university?" I asked the director.

[Answer] "Faculties is putting it a bit strongly. We simply try to do something for our young people's cultural education and to impart useful knowledge to them. For instance, we have foreign language courses. Nine English groups, seven German groups, two Russian groups and one French group. There are up to 30 people in each group. The teachers are good. Some 1,200 people are studying in the driver training school -- everyone here dreams of an automobile. The girls diligently attend the dressmaking, sewing and knitting courses. Many young workers study still and movie photography. There's a dancing school.... The students themselves pay peanuts for all these studies -- the combine pays the rest. As soon as we amass any spare money we organize free lectures and invite scientists."

[Question] "For instance?"

[Answer] "A professor of psychology spoke recently, before him there was a sexologist...."

"I can more or less guess what you are thinking now," Mieczyslaw broke into the conversation again, addressing me. "That we're not going to get very far with that kind of 'education' and we will be unable to win the young people back to our side. That's what I think myself, and I'm not alone. In July of last year the 9th PZPR Congress adopted a businesslike and specific program, including the sphere of ideological work. In part we are already fulfilling it. We are holding detailed conversations with workers, especially young workers, about the counterrevolution's aims and our aims. These discussions are sometimes difficult and chaotic. One solution is clearly to organize, without putting things off, systematic and well-thought-out political studies, using our considerable potential, your university included, director. It would be really good if philosophers, historians, political scientists, writers and specialists in international relations tackled this work along with party propagandists and party veterans."

"They are still Walesating," one participant in the discussion remarked.

My interlocutors spoke long and passionately of what Polish workers have brought by the socialism built by their hands. Their pride was genuine and justified. "Yes," Mieczyslaw said, "the intelligentsia has still not found its feet in the new situation. At any rate, that goes for a considerable section of it. They are still not with us. And they are often against us...."

The problem of the intelligentsia that Mieczyslaw touched on is a subject for separate discussion. As for the young people, July's PZPR Central Committee plenum was entirely devoted to them. The comprehensive program it formulated is aimed at ensuring that the country's young generation, which some people had hastily declared to be "lost to socialism," takes its firm place in society, that the counterrevolution can no longer use young people as it chooses.

"It must be conveyed to young people as swiftly as possible and without distortions as much as possible that their future lies in their hands," W. Jaruzelski said in his speech at the plenum. "That is not mere talk. We are creating the conditions for an increase in young people's activeness -- that is our duty. It is for young people to take advantage of those conditions."

URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON DISTURBANCES, DEBT

LD151206 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw September 15 TASS -- Speaking at a press conference for foreign journalists here, J. Urban, the Polish Government press secretary, said that the situation in Poland is now calm despite the attempts made by underground counterrevolutionary elements to provoke unrest. Thus, unsuccessful attempts to provoke disturbances took place in Nowa Huta, Szczecin and Lodz.

Touching on the details on the events in Nowa Huta, he said that in the middle of the day a column of 200-300 people went to the centre of Krakow. Militia patrols repeatedly urged them to disperse. The more hostile elements were dispersed with the help of water cannons. Several dozen people were detained. None were injured.

Answering questions concerning the payment of Polish foreign debts, J. Urban said that talks with representatives of 500 banks are now being held in Frankfurt-am-Main (FRG). Agreement was reached in principle that the payment of Poland's basic debt (without interest) for the current year would be spread over a period of eight years with ninety per cent of the payments to be made within the last four years of this eight-year period.

All this concerns only the money which Poland owes to private banks. There are so far no talks on credits which were guaranteed by the governments of Western countries.

KURON CRITICIZED AS 'ANTISOCIALISTS' LEADER

LD150210 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 14 Sep 82

[From the 'Acute Angle' program]

[Text] Polish counterrevolutionaries even today have not given up their antistate and antipeople aims. Such a conclusion can be drawn on the basis of Kuron's remarks published by the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. Of course Kuron smuggled them to the West illegally. The KSS/KOR [Committee for Social Self-Defense] leader appeals in his remarks to the population to more actively, and in a better organized manner, oppose the authorities in order to prevent an uncontrolled social explosion in the country.

The ideological inspirer and chief theoretician of the Polish antisocialist camp proposes to create in Poland a central leading organ and calls for the organization of struggle against the authorities. He recommends the prevention of a free-wheeling development of events and the holding of talks with authorities exclusively from the position of strength. Such thoughts Kuron has also presented quite recently in the conspiratorial periodical TYGODNIK MAGOWSKA.

Kuron has long been spreading his counterrevolutionary ideas among his supporters. One of the models of his ideological concepts is a work written some time ago under the pretentious title "The National Government" [Rząd Narodowy]. In it, he called for the liquidation of the PZPR, for the replacement of the armed forces by the mass levy [pospolite ruszenie], for the disbandment of the security service and the organs of public order. In his counterrevolutionary meanderings, Kuron did not exclude the possibility of civil war in Poland. He wrote that it would not be bad if a confrontation took place which could be described as a civil war. It is worth mentioning that right from the beginning of the crisis this is how the hawk Kuron formulated his attitude to a dialogue with authorities: They must be pressed with all might and compelled to give way. There is no question of a compromise. In fact, we are not interested in what is to be done to enable the society to function.

In other words, Kuron and other leaders of the counterrevolution had one principle close to their heart: The worse, the better. This principle can be observed in the entire antisocialist activity of Kuron.

As can be seen from his declarations published by the so-called KOR INFORMATION BULLETIN of August and September 1980, the activity of this subversive organization was aimed not at improving the situation in the country but, to the contrary, at taking advantage of the country's difficulties to destabilize and destroy the socialist system. The new trade unions, that is Solidarity, Kuron preached, should disorganize and paralyze the entire economic system of the Polish People's Republic, and impose on the administrative organs a structure within which the party and the working class would be deprived of the possibility of making decisions.

Kuron called Solidarity an alternative force, shaped in the struggle against the state authority, the force which should maintain in the country a Polish socialist system. Elaborating the plan for completing his pet idea -- the so-called creeping revolution -- with the seizure of power, during the Gdansk Solidarity congress Kuron told his supporters about one more counterrevolutionary idea which had come to his mind, idea of creating the so-called "new organizations." After a time they received their name: the self-governing clubs of the Polish People's Republic -- Freedom, Justice, Independence.

In one of his numerous interviews Kuron stated bluntly: The process of creating self-governing units is at the same time a process of depriving the communist power of successive spheres of social life. Limiting communists' power may lead to their losing it completely. It is worth mentioning here that Kuron's clubs were to be called "Freedom, Justice, Independence" not at all fortuitously. This is only slightly changed name of the notorious anticommunist organization of the rightwing of the Polish Socialist Party [PPS] created by the ultrarightwing PPS activists and was called "Freedom, Equality, Independence." It is also known that many actions of that group had the character of a bloody terror directed against communists, active participants in the resistance movement during the Nazi occupation. Here is how now, even in a place of isolation, one of the bosses of counterrevolution, Kuron, again unleashed anticommunist hysteria. Let the blood pour. The confrontation must be transformed into civil war, the leader of Polish antisocialists cries out hysterically.

It is characteristic that even the aforementioned West German DER SPEIGEL called Kuron one of the most aggressive hawks among those criticizing the system. One can imagine how much Polish blood would have been spilled if that hawk and his pupils had not had their wings clipped last December.

'REVOLUTION' DAY GREETINGS TO BULGARIA

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message

PM141021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; and Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the entire Soviet people and from ourselves we extend to you, the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers and the fraternal Bulgarian people cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The victorious revolution of 9 September 1944 opened a new chapter in the annals of the Bulgarian people's valiant struggle for their national and social liberation. During the years of people's power, Bulgaria's working people, standing shoulder to shoulder with the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union under the direction of their proven vanguard -- the BCP -- have scored remarkable successes in building a new, socialist society. Bulgaria's successes in every sphere of social and political life, in expanding the country's economy and developing science and culture are convincing proof of the correctness of the path it chose to follow, of the way shown by the party of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov. The country's working people are now grappling with the still more complex tasks involved in their motherland's social, economic and cultural development.

Soviet communists and all Soviet people note with profound satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP and between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, which are founded on the inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are deepening and strengthening and becoming closer and more diverse year by year. We will continue to develop in every way the time-proven ties with our loyal friend and ally, Bulgaria, and to strengthen them for the good of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

In close unity and collaboration with the fraternal socialist countries, Bulgaria -- an active Warsaw Pact and CEMA member -- consistently pursues a peace-loving foreign policy and advocates improving the international climate and consolidating world peace. It deservedly enjoys high international prestige.

Joining with you in celebrating your liberation day -- Bulgaria's national holiday -- from the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear friends, and the entire fraternal Bulgarian people further achievements in building a developed socialist society and success in implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions.

Long live the eternal and inviolable friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples!

Long live peace throughout the world!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

Ustinov Message

PM151517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian national defense minister.

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and myself, I send you and all Bulgarian People's Army servicemen combat greetings and congratulations on the national holiday -- the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

From the bottom of their hearts, Soviet people and USSR Armed Forces servicemen rejoice at the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in an historically short period in the political, socioeconomic and cultural spheres and in strengthening friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

The Bulgarian People's Army has grown and strengthened in the years of socialist building. Under BCP leadership it has become a modern army reliably protecting its motherland's freedom and independence and ever ready, together with the other Warsaw Pact states' armies, to fulfill its patriotic and internationalist duty.

On this day we wish Bulgarian servicemen great new successes in the struggle to fulfill the responsible tasks posed by the 12th BCP Congress in the interests of further strengthening the defense capability of Bulgaria and the entire socialist community.

With communist greetings.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Moscow Meeting

PM131440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Celebration Meeting"]

[Text] Brotherhood, unity, friendship. These words could be heard more than any others at a 7 September meeting of representatives of Moscow working people held in the House of Unions to mark the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The keynote speaker -- V.G. Morozov, member of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society central board presidium and deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations -- noted that the victory of the socialist revolution brought national and social liberation to ancient Bulgarian soil and opened up the path toward building a new society. During all these years fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian relations have been strengthening and developing. The CPSU and BCP course toward all-around deepening of cooperation and the rapprochement of the two countries, which is completely in line with USSR and Bulgarian interests, is being successfully implemented.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, described Bulgarian working people's successes in fulfilling the 12th BCP Congress decisions, noting the important significance of fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union. He stressed that the regular meetings between Comrades T. Zhivkov and L.I. Brezhnev play a special role in further consolidating relations between the two states.

The following took part in the meeting: M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military chiefs and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. A delegation of the National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship led by its deputy chairman, D. Petrov, was present.

FRENCH MINISTRY CHIEF IN MOSCOW FOR TRADE TALKS

PM141501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] On 10 September N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received (A. Baklasi), director of the French Ministry of Economy and Finance Foreign Economic Relations Department. A talk took place on questions of the further development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

FRENCH CGT, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SIGN AGREEMENT

PM141503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Paris -- An agreement on cooperation between the General Labor Confederation [CGT] and its scientific institutions and the USSR Academy of Sciences Social Sciences Section and the Institute of the International Workers Movement has been signed in the French capital.

The agreement was signed by: on the French side -- H. Krasucki, secretary general of the CGT, and G. Seguy, director of the CGT Scientific Research Center; on the Soviet side -- Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and T.T. Timofeyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the International Workers Movement. The agreement provides for the implementation of joint and parallel research in the sphere of the history of the French workers' and trade union movement and questions of international solidarity and ties between the two countries' working people. Mutual readiness was expressed to take part in measures being held in both countries in connection with the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the celebration of other outstanding events and memorable dates in the history of the international, workers', revolutionary liberation movement.

DEPORTED CSCE DISSIDENT INTERVIEWED IN VIENNA

AU102048 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Friedrich Ortner report on interview, presumably in Vienna, with Moscow Helsinki group spokesman Vladimir Tolts, who was deported today from Moscow to Vienna -- with recorded portion; Tolts remarks are in Russian with superimposed German translation]

[Excerpt] [Begin Tolts recording] The other members of the group and I were depressed, somewhat downhearted because of the situation, but like the other members we understand very well that the end of the group's formal activities does not mean the end of the dissident movement's history. This is simply the beginning of a new era. New forms will be developing, but the situation as such, the existence of a very brutal power and, on the other hand, of people who, as is the case with all of us, do not accept these state concepts -- this situation surely continues to exist. [end recording]

Thirty eight-year-old Vladimir Tolts, a historian by profession, arrived in Vienna today with his wife and child. He was allowed to take 60 kilograms of luggage. The authorities had confronted him with the choice of prison or emigration.

NEWS AGENCIES CITED ON AL-JUMAYYIL'S DEATH

LD150450 Moscow TASS in English 0420 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 15 TASS -- According to reports of Western news agencies, Lebanon's President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil has died in Beirut of wounds sustained in a bomb explosion at the headquarters of the right-wing Christian Phalangist Party in east Beirut. Bashir al-Jumayyil was one of the leaders of the Phalangist Party, and late last month was elected president of the country. He was to assume his functions as president starting from September 23.

The bomb explosion at the headquarters of the local Phalangist Party branch claimed the lives of another 10 people. About 40 people were wounded in the blast. The authorities are conducting an investigation.

Incident To Be Used By Israel

LD150928 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 15 TASS -- Judging by everything the Israeli military intend to use the death of Bashir al-Jumayyil, who was elected president on August 23, for expanding aggressive actions against Lebanon, in particular against the western part of the Lebanese capital, and for consolidating the occupation of the country. As reported by Beirut radio, a concentration of Israeli troops and military equipment has been observed in the southern suburbs of the city, especially in the Al-Awza'i and Khaldah areas. The aggressor's combat planes are making continuous provocative flights over the city at low altitudes. Israeli naval vessels have appeared near the Lebanese coast in direct proximity of the western part of the capital. Fearing a resumption of bombing and shelling the residents of Beirut are seeking safety in shelters and basements.

According to reports reaching Beirut the interventionists are strengthening their positions in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

New York September 15 TASS -- As reported by an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent from Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman has stated that Israeli troops had entered the western sector of Beirut. This new aggressive act was taken under the pretext of "ensuring order" in the city.

UNCERTAINTIES SEEN IN LEBANON'S FUTURE

PM141137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov "Reportage From Beirut": "Mutulated City"]

[Excerpts] "There is no doubt that the Israelis are preparing for a new phase of the war," one of the major Lebanese newspapers declared recently. It thereby drew a line, as it were, under the "Beirut phase" of the Israeli aggression -- the inhuman siege of the populous western sector of the Lebanese capital accompanied by barbarous destructive shelling of its residential districts, hospitals and Palestinian refugee camps and by attempts to vanquish besieged west Beirut through hunger and thirst. Now, the newspaper continues, events could unfold in the northern regions of Lebanon and in the Al-Biqa' Valley, from where the Israelis intend to oust the Syrian military units and the military subunits of the Palestinian resistance movement. Here the newspaper points to the transfer of Israeli troops from Beirut to Lebanon's northern regions and the Al-Biqa' Valley.

But the tragedy of west Beirut, as certain other bourgeois Lebanese news organs also maintain, is over, and a new stage in its life is beginning. Articles of this sort clearly reveal a desire to urge the inhabitants of west Beirut to forget the tragedy they have experienced and "look with optimism" to the future.

Well, all this might be acceptable as a means of diversionary psychotherapy, but....

And yet an atmosphere of tension still reigns in west Beirut today. But it is not being created by the disorderly shooting into the air by certain unorganized armed elements, nor by the deliberate detonation of unexploded shells, bombs and mines, nor by the numerous patrols (particularly in the evenings) in the city streets. People in west Beirut, which serves as the stronghold of the Lebanese national patriotic forces, are intently studying the situation which has taken shape in connection with the election of Bashir al-Jumayyil, leader of the bloc of rightwing forces, to the post of president of Lebanon.

The new Lebanese president has already made several policy statements emphasizing the reestablishment of national concord and peace in the country, the healing of the wounds inflicted by 7 years of civil war, internal clashes and Israeli aggression, the strengthening of the economy and the development of the country's economic life. However, Tel Aviv and Washington do not conceal their intention of making Lebanon travel the path of Camp David, and in this they pin considerable hopes on the new president -- which gives rise to natural concern in the ranks of the national patriotic forces and Lebanon's traditional Muslim circles, which have declared their opposition to the newly elected president, who is to take up his post officially on 23 September.

The danger of conflicts breaking out between Lebanese Christians and Muslims is also arising once again. The role of the so-called international force introduced into Lebanon also gives rise to grave doubts, chiefly because of the participation of the American military in it. All this, including Tel Aviv's patent intention of continuing to occupy part of Lebanese territory as long as possible on any pretexts, is in no way helping to defuse the crisis situation in this country.

Today, Lebanese political circles -- rightwing and leftwing, conservative and liberal -- are feverishly analyzing the various aspects of the situation which is now taking shape in the country and are considering the new factors and realities which will affect its foreign and domestic policy and relations with Arab countries, above all with neighboring Syria, and with the PLO and the hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees who will continue to live in Lebanon.

The next few months will show how events in this country will develop and the direction it will take after the drama that it has lived through. But I would like to believe that the long-suffering Lebanese people, who have been the victim of a bloody imperialist plot, will uphold their national interests and their country's unity and territorial integrity and will travel the path of peace and progress.

U.S. SEEN SEEKING 'FOOTHOLD' IN LEBANON

LD142320 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Marines had withdrawn from Beirut, but the Beirut press revealed (?why they did). AS-SAFIR noted that Washington is withdrawing its forces from Beirut in order to portray the matter as if the United States had no hand in the new aggravation of the situation in Lebanon, which was the result of the aggressive Israeli actions against the Syrian units, which are part of the Arab Deterrent Forces. As the paper notes, the dispatch of U.S. forces to Beirut was aimed at a specific objective, namely, as U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger put it, to help evacuate the Palestinian fedayeen. At the same time, as Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said, the U.S. Marines did not make any effort to force the Israeli aggressors to leave Beirut and its southern suburbs according to the appropriate agreements. Thus, as we see, the dispatch and withdrawal of U.S. forces was in pursuance of hostile aims against the Palestinians and Arabs as well.

In the present stage, Washington is charging Israel with the task of [word indistinct]. Israel has to establish, through (?oppression) and intimidation, militarily and politically, what is called peace and an alliance with Lebanon.

In the coming stage, which will include the so-called peace treaty, which is similar to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, the United States will emerge on the stage. But now the United States is taking steps to establish its foothold in Lebanon. It was announced in Washington that a group of U.S. military experts will be sent to Lebanon at the end of this month to study the possibility of building a Lebanese Army which would be allied with Israel and would number 150,000.

Reports appeared in the U.S. press that the United States is thinking of imposing an agreement granting the United States so-called military concessions. In actual fact, the United States is working to acquire air and naval bases in Lebanon for use by the Rapid Deployment Force. The U.S. press says frankly that this plan is an integral part of the new Middle East initiative of President Reagan.

It is clear that establishing U.S. military bases in Lebanon will allow the United States to complete the network of its bases in the Gulf area. On the other hand, this poses a threat of direct U.S. intervention in the Arab countries adjoining Israel under the pretext of defending the sovereignty of Lebanon.

It is worth mentioning that this is not the first time that the United States has tried to establish a foothold in Lebanon. In 1958 the U.S. forces carried out a direct military intervention in Lebanon to establish a foothold. As we see, the United States does not (?give up). Now it is trying to use the cunning of neocolonialism, which says: We go in order to come back.

PDRY'S MUHAMMAD ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON VISIT

Met by Gromyko, Chernenko

LD141508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, arrived in Moscow for an official friendly visit on 14 September.

He was met at the airport by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

Arrival Remarks Reported

LD141932 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who has arrived in Moscow for an official friendly visit today, made the following statement at the airport:

"I am happy to visit again the friendly Soviet Union, to meet with Soviet leaders, dear Leonid Brezhnev in the first place, to hold talks and consultations on bilateral cooperation between our two parties and countries and also on international problems of mutual interest. This official friendly visit is a continuation of reciprocal meetings and contacts in the framework of efforts to strengthen and develop stable relations between democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union. Our relations are based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed by the two countries."

"I would like to profit by this occasion to express, on behalf of the government, people and party of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, a feeling of gratitude and thankfulness for the principled internationalist support the Soviet Union has been rendering to our country in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres related to the Yemeni people's struggle for the construction of new advanced life. I am also happy to welcome the principled position of the Soviet Union which supports the Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism, Zionism and in defence of the Arabs' legitimate rights, primarily the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, return to their homeland and creation of an independent state under the leadership of their only legitimate representative, the PLO."

"We are sure that this visit and the talks we shall hold with our Soviet friends will serve the cause of strengthening and developing our countries' friendship which is a source of force in the struggle of the Yemeni and all Arab peoples against the forces of imperialism and Zionism."

Meets With Brezhnev

LD150716 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS -- Soviet-South Yemeni talks have opened in the Kremlin. They are held between general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The distinguished guest arrived on an official friendly visit in the Soviet capital yesterday.

PDRY-Soviet Relations Praised

LD141942 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Sep 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Sergey Krylov]

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY, has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

There is no doubt that the visit of the distinguished Yemeni guest to the Soviet Union is an important event in the development of Soviet-Arab relations in general and Soviet-PDRY relations in particular.

The Soviet Union and the PDRY have in common not just a unity of political aims -- the foremost of which is the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for peace and independent development of all small and large nations -- but also have in common the loyalty to the cause of socialism. This loyalty in the PDRY has been manifested lately in the realization of a number of deep and serious political, social and economic changes in the interest of all workers.

In the international field, the PDRY and its revolutionary leader, led by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, pursue a clear anti-imperialist course in support of peace and security in the region and the national liberation movements inside and outside the Arab world. The PDRY is one of the most active countries struggling against the anti-Arab Camp David accords and against the separate deals and of a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and for granting the Palestinian people their national legitimate rights as soon as possible. This is what the Soviet Union is also working for, and its stance enjoys the support of the PDRY.

The Aden paper ATH-THAWRA, in evaluating the visit of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to the Soviet Union, said that it shows the depth and strength of Soviet-PDRY relations and will give a new impetus to Soviet-PDRY friendship, whose basis is the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the two countries.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN ROME; TO MEET POPE, PERTINI

LD150928 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Rome September 15 TASS -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, arrived here today. He is to address the 69th session of the Interparliamentary Union here and will be received by Pope John Paul II and the president of the Italian Republic, Alessandro Pertini.

FURTHER REACTION TO FES ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

'Arafat Speech Cited

PM141011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Peace for the Near East"]

[Text] Fes, 10 Sep -- The Moroccan press has published PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's address at the conference [of heads of Arab states and governments]

Israel's criminal aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, he said, is essentially U.S. aggression aimed not only against the PLO and its allies but also against the entire Arab nation. Washington used the Israeli Army, to which it rendered boundless military, economic and political support, for undertaking plots against the Lebanese and Palestinians with a view to recarving the Near East map, establishing U.S. imperialist and Zionist domination in the region and imposing its diktat on the Arab peoples.

This aggression, Y. 'Arafat said, is continuing to this day in Beirut, in the Al-Biqat Valley and in northern Lebanon, where the Israeli military's acts of provocation are continuing.

The PLO head noted the courage and persistence of the Palestinian fighters and the Lebanese national patriotic forces, who offered resolute resistance to the Israeli invaders despite the fact that all the might of the U.S.-Israeli military was used against them. "Beirut will remain a symbol of heroic spirit and self-sacrifice in the history of the Arab peoples, a graphic page which has been inscribed by the Palestinian fighters, the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the pan-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon," he stressed. Over 60,000 people, the overwhelming majority of them civilians, were killed and wounded in this criminal war and about 1 million people were made homeless, 'Arafat stressed.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman drew the Arab leaders' attention to the grave threat to the Arabs from the U.S.-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation. He called for the serrying of the Arab peoples ranks, the elaboration of a new joint strategy in the military, political and economic spheres and the use of all their resources and potential to deal a resolute rebuff to the conspiracy of imperialism and Zionism in the Near East. "After the Israeli aggression in Lebanon," Y. 'Arafat stated, "the Arabs should have a clear idea of who is their true friend and who is their enemy."

PRAVDA Reports Fes Plan

PM140945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Peace for the Near East"]

[Text] Fes, 10 Sep -- The 12th Conference of Arab countries' heads of state and government has completed its work in the Moroccan city of Fes. For 4 days the participants -- delegations from 19 Arab states and the PLO headed by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat -- discussed the situation in the Near East created as a result of Israel's perfidious aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the Palestinian problem and the Iran-Iraq armed conflict.

In a unanimously adopted final declaration, those taking part in the conference "paid tribute to the resistance of the forces of the Palestine revolution, the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the Syrian Arab Armed Forces and confirmed their support for the Palestinian people in their struggle to restore their inalienable national rights."

The declaration states that "the summit conference, convinced of the Arab nation's ability to achieve its legitimate aims and put an end to aggression, proceeding from the fundamental principles defined by Arab summit conferences and considering the Arab countries' desire to continue by every means their activity aimed at establishing a just peace in the Near East," endorsed eight fundamental principles, whereby Israel must withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the Arab sector of Jerusalem; the settlements created by Israel on Arab territories since 1967 must be eliminated; the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and the realization of their undisputed and inalienable national rights under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative, must be confirmed; the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip must be handed over to UN control for a transitional period of no more than a few months; an independent Palestinian state must be created with its capital in the Arab sector of Jerusalem; the Security Council must guarantee peace among all states of the region, including the independent Palestinian state; it must also guarantee the observance of these principles.

The summit conference, the declaration continues, resolutely denounces the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and draws the international public's attention to the gravity of this aggression and its consequences for the region's stability and security.

Those taking part in the conference decided to support Lebanon in its efforts aimed at implementing Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 508 and 509 concerning Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory to the internationally recognized border.

The summit conference confirmed the Arab countries' solidarity with Lebanon in its tragedy and their readiness to render it any aid it requests to resolve its problems.

The conference was informed of the Lebanese government's decision to halt the mission of the pan-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. To this end the Lebanese and Syrian Governments will begin talks on measures to be taken during Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

Touching on the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, the heads of Arab states and governments urged both sides to observe scrupulously the relevant UN Security Council resolutions calling on the sides to effect a cease-fire and withdraw their troops to internationally recognized borders. At the same time, the participants in the conference undertook "to defend all Arab territories and to view any aggression against any Arab state as aggression against all Arab countries."

It is reported that Sudanese President Numayri proposed returning Egypt to the Arab ranks. This proposal was "unanimously rejected."

King Hassan II of Morocco, who spoke at the concluding session, stressed that the plan its participants adopted for a Near East settlement reflects Arab hopes and is the unified position of the Arab countries with respect to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Shabayev Commentary

LD141700 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 13 TASS -- TASS political observer Boris Shabayev writes: The plan for a peaceful Middle East settlement endorsed by the delegates to the 12th Arab summit meeting has attracted close attention world-wide. This is not surprising. [word indistinct] the present exceptionally tense situation in the region the unity of the Arabs and their agreed stand on the ways of ensuring peace assumes key significance.

What principles do the participants in the Fes meeting consider to be fundamental for establishing peace? They include above all, the confirmation of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and exercise of their indisputable, inalienable rights to the creation of an independent state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative; Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied by it in 1967? and, at last, the resolute condemnation of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the demand for the implementation of the U.N. Security Council resolution concerning the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon's territory.

These legitimate and just demands have the invariable support of the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, the entire peace-loving public. But how does the USA react to them? In launching its present-day manoeuvres, whose ultimate goal is to "develop" the Camp David deal. By strengthening the American-Israeli positions in the region, Washington is trying to combine incompatible things: Take advantage of the fruit of the Israeli aggression and at the same time declare that there are, allegedly, "points of contact" in the American and Arab approach to the Middle East settlement. But in reality this approach is not only different, but is also diametrically opposite.

The Palestinian problem? Yes, of course, it may be resolved, Washington is trying to assure, [words indistinct] by no means... through the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Israel and the United States, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz explains, have no [word indistinct] for such a settlement, as this way, he claims, peace cannot be achieved. Therefore, the point at issue shall not be the self-determination of the Palestinians, but only their "self-administration", and, of course, without any participation of PLO, as follows from the U.S. stand.

Washington attaches all sorts of reservations to the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, which is direct evidence of its intention to interfere crudely into the affairs of that sovereign state, subordinate its home and foreign policy to American-Israeli diktat and turn it into an imperialist puppet.

As far as Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories is concerned, here, too, Washington demands that the Zionist state be ensured "defendable borders" i.e. those which meet Tel Aviv's expansionist designs.

Is there anything in common between the plans for real Middle East settlement and the plans of the USA? Absolutely nothing.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES REAGAN MIDEAST PLAN

PM141403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by IZVESTIYA political observer S. Kondrashov: "Bombs and Diplomacy"]

[Text] The guns have still not fallen silent in Lebanon. Even after the exodus of Palestinian detachments, the Israelis continue to tighten their military grip on West Beirut and are threatening the Syrians in the Al-Biqa' Valley. The guns have still not fallen silent as the voice of diplomacy has begun to be heard. The same U.S. diplomacy that since the start of June has supported (despite world opinion and every other Security Council member) Israeli bombs, Israeli guns and the lingering and agonizing execution of West Beirut performed by Begin and Sharon.

Washington gave Tel Aviv everything from cluster bombs to envoy Philip Habib to achieve its goals in Lebanon. Now that the Palestinian fighters have quit west Beirut, President Reagan is losing no time in proclaiming a "new U.S. policy" and sees amid the ruins of south Lebanon "a favorable new opportunity for the establishment of peace in the Near East." Yes, he continues to stand firmly behind Israel's "security," but he also gives the impression of concern about the fate of the Palestinian people and grief at their "homelessness." Washington's new plan is being praised to the heavens even by that section of the U.S. bourgeois press that has been highly critical of Reagan's stance of full support for Israeli expansionism.

This same plan is flatly, although from opposing standpoints, rejected by two political antagonists -- Israel and Syria. But judging from press reports, although unable to bring themselves to specify what, certain "moderate" and pro-Western Arab regimes find "positive elements" in the U.S. initiative.

Washington has launched what amounts to a trial balloon, pointing to which many Western politicians and journalists are saying that, having learned the lessons of the recent Near East tragedy, the Americans are regrouping their positions, that the idea of a "balanced policy" will, after all, prevail over that of blindly following Begin and Sharon, and that even Reagan, the most pro-Israeli of U.S. presidents (although deciding who comes first in this respect is extremely difficult), has grasped the most elementary and essential truth about the Near East -- that there can be no peace among the sand and orange groves there until the Palestinian problem is resolved.

The prerevolutionary Russian newspaperman Vlas Doroshevich drew the following impression from his tour of America: "...Yankees have two preoccupations -- making money and making a ballyhoo. They cannot live without one or the other." This conclusion, drawn 75 years ago, comes to mind when thinking about the latest political propaganda operation by the vociferous Yankees of today. Amid all the ballyhoo they want to strike while the iron is hot and exploit the achievements of (predominantly U.S.-made) Israeli bombs and shells. Amid the ballyhoo the Yankees are also thinking about making money -- about their oil interests in the Near East.

There is something besides money and ballyhoo without which today's Yankees cannot live -- anti-Sovietism. The inevitable gap in Vlas Doroshevich's observations is plugged by the U.S. President, who declares "the strategic threat posed by the Soviet Union and its allies" to be the Near East's primary problem. That's rich, intimidating people with talk of a Soviet threat at a time when Israeli units, with America's full blessing, have seized southern Lebanon and are positioned around West Beirut, which they have destroyed.

But let us try to analyze the essence of the U.S. plan and the reasons for its appearance just now. Here is how the U.S. balance looks in three paragraphs taken verbatim from Reagan's speech: "...as we look to the future of the West Bank and Gaza, peace cannot be achieved by the formation of an independent Palestinian state in those territories. Nor is it achievable on the basis of Israeli sovereignty or permanent control over the West Bank and Gaza.

"So the United States will not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, and we will not support annexation or permanent control by Israel.

"There is, however, another way to peace. The final status of these lands must, of course, be reached through the give-and-take of negotiations, but it is the firm view of the United States that self-government by the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan offers the best chance for a durable just and lasting peace."

The West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza sector are Arab lands seized by Israel in 1967. Some 1.3 million Palestinians live there. Since by tradition they are part of Palestine, they are regarded as the natural site for the formation of an independent Palestinian state. But, as we see, the U.S. President rejects the idea of creating this state on these lands. This is a direct blow to the Palestinians and a direct challenge to their aspirations.

In what way, then, is it "balanced?" In that, as we can see, Washington opposes Israel's annexation of these Arab lands. And so the Palestinians pay by renouncing their most cherished historical dream, and Israel receives this payment for renouncing what does not belong to it. What has been plundered must be returned to its legitimate owner without any reward for the plunders. That is an indisputable norm of law. Need it be said that no norms of international law provide for the encouragement and rewarding of an aggressor? Aggression is a form of international crime, while the return of foreign lands seized by an aggressor is not an act of magnanimity but a rule without which normal international life is inconceivable.

Yet under the Reagan plan Israel is to receive a very large political sum in exchange for its conquests -- in the form of the Palestinians' renunciation of the idea of creating an independent state. In current Washington terminology this is known as "the new realism."

However, Begin and the other Israeli leaders do not want even this "realism" and reject even this sum as inadequate. Intoxicated by their conquests in Lebanon, they are more bellicose than ever. They openly seek annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and therefore rejected outright Reagan's call to "freeze" the construction of new Israeli settlements on these territories -- a longstanding and tested method of creeping annexation anticipating final annexation. In response to Reagan's peace-making call, the Israeli Cabinet has ordered the immediate construction of three new settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan. This challenge to their U.S. patron attests to the Israeli leaders' determination to forge ahead, calculating that their internal American connections and the influence of the Zionist lobby will help them to "deal" not only with the Capitol (Begin has openly boasted of this ability) but also with the U.S. President himself -- with the Capitol's aid.

In a certain sense it is possible to understand the Tel Aviv terrorists' indignation at the inconsistency of their senior partner. Indeed, the Americans have given food and drink to Zionist expansionism by giving it patronage or at least overlooking acts of creeping annexation on the West Bank of the Jordan or the flagrant brigandage in Lebanon. The Americans have taught Israel to act not in compliance with international law but by the law of the fist, the law of force. And now it is the Americans who are opposing the annexation of the West Bank. It's enough to produce hysteria! All the more so -- and it is worth emphasizing this -- since it is the Israeli fist and Israeli force demonstrated in Lebanon that are now permitting Reagan to lay claim to the role of peacemaker and almost of arbitrator in the Arab-Israeli dispute (incidentally, let us add, this role is a phony one).

That is the logic of Tel Aviv's indignation. But Washington has recalled its own interest in the Near East, which are broader than Israeli interests. And here it is appropriate to say a few more words about the reasons that forced President Reagan to produce his initiative just now.

On the one hand, cooperation with the aggressor has resulted in substantial moral and political harm to the transatlantic power in the Arab world. A friend in need is a friend indeed, but an enemy in need is an enemy indeed. The Arabs discerned such an enemy in the shape of the United States, and so the U.S. political reputation had to be repaired immediately, both in the Arab east and among the nonaligned countries in general.

On the other hand, Arab fragmentation and Arab helplessness were never as graphic as they were during the days and weeks of the siege of west Beirut, when the Palestinians expected but did not receive real help from the other Arab countries. Under these conditions hypocritical U.S. lamentations about the need to resolve the problem of "Palestinian homelessness" and the compromise over the fate of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip proposed to some Arab regimes, primarily those of a pro-Western bent, seem like a way out of the political confusion they have experienced. Since -- after what happened in Lebanon -- there is no bird in the hand, at least give us a bird in the bush. Washington was also obviously counting on this psychological bait, and some people did bite if we are to judge by the "positive elements" which some Arab capitals suddenly discerned in the "Reagan plan." It must be supposed that U.S. diplomacy is now also at work in this direction behind the scenes of the Arab summit conference under way in the Moroccan City of Fes.

Finally, the omissions. They are also very characteristic of the U.S. initiative. It omits any mention of the role of the PLO, which has been recognized by over 100 states as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. And the subject of Lebanon is present only as the subject of the above-mentioned "favorable opportunities" created by Israeli aggression for Washington's diplomatic efforts and by no means as the subject or problem of the speediest withdrawal of the aggressor's troops. Not a word about withdrawal. Lebanon is left to the Israelis' tyranny.

References to a "strong and resurrected Lebanon" are a joke as long as the invaders' troops remain in that country as the determining military force. Begin, Sharon and others are now asserting that they will leave Lebanon only after the withdrawal of the Syrian units, which, as is well known, are there under an Arab League mandate. From the military viewpoint the departure of the Syrians would mean that Israel would become complete master of the situation. And from the political viewpoint the new Lebanese President, Bashir al-Jumayyil suits the Zionists perfectly. As a result they would secure a so-called security zone -- the pretext for invading Lebanon -- not only in the south of Lebanon. The entire country would become a "security zone" or more simply an Israeli satellite bound hand and foot by a "peace treaty" of the Camp David type. There is more to come. Having put Lebanon in its pocket, Israel would loom on Syria's borders, stepping up many times over its political and military pressure on the most intractable of the neighboring Arab states. The position of Jordan, which has long been subjected to indoctrination in the spirit of Camp David and which, as we have seen, has been assigned a special place in Washington's new Near East plan, would also be weakened.

That is what stems from just one omission in this plan -- the neglect to mention the need for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. It transpires that here, too, the aggressor will be rewarded -- and very generously. He retains the Lebanese bird in the hand, while the Arabs are enticed by the above-mentioned bird in the bush in the form of vague "self-rule for the Palestinians" within the vague "framework of association with Jordan." But Begin, who is continuing the Israeli colonization of the West Bank, intends to take back even this pitiful bird in the bush. There you have all the "new realism" of U.S. diplomacy, which is trying selfishly to complete the bloody work of the shells and bombs.

SHORTCOMINGS IN SHULTZ SPEECH TO ZIONISTS NOTED

LD141950 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 13 Sep 82

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] In New York, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz addressed members of the local Zionist organization. He spoke about three important documents which allegedly determine the conditions for achieving peace in the Near East. But he did not say a word about the plan for settling the Israel-Arab conflict adopted at the conference of heads of state and government of Arab countries in Fes. On the contrary, the secretary of state advertised in every way the anti-Arab Camp David deal which, as is known, has nothing in common with the interests of a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

Having once again confirmed the categorical refusal of the U.S. administration to recognize the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, Shulte reminded that President Reagan, as he said, has clearly and unambiguously declared that the United States will not support the formation of an independent Palestinian state. Instead, the Palestinians have been offered a fictitious autonomy within whose framework Israel must preserve military-political and of course economic control over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

All in all, the entire speech by the U.S. secretary of state testifies only to one thing: In all the key issues connected with a Near East settlement, the positions of Washington and the Arab countries are totally different.

ISRAEL SAID PREPARING WAY FOR U.S. INTERVENTION

LD142358 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 14 Sep 82

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Again there are alarming reports coming from Lebanon. The Israeli command has renewed military operations against the Syrian forces included in the body of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force. It has thus violated, who knows how many times, the agreement signed previously.

The Israeli Air Force has hit the Syrian positions in the Al-Biqa' Valley and Palestinian refugee camps in the vicinity of Tripoli. Tel Aviv is clearly provoking Syria to retaliate in order to create grounds for expanding the aggression and beginning a new offensive. The information we have seen receiving the last few days indicates that the Israelis are actively preparing for this military operation. An uninterrupted flow of tanks, armored personnel carriers, and trucks with ammunition and military material is proceeding from Israel along the Hasbani-Kfar (Mehit) highway.

The interventionists have installed in the western part of Al-Biqa' several 155mm and 175mm artillery batteries. Hundreds of tanks have taken up positions on heights, hillsides, and mechanized patrols are strictly controlling the movement of the local population and subjecting Lebanese inhabitants to searches and interrogations. This again happens with the connivance of the United States.

It is true that in Washington they announced that they are concerned over the resumption of fighting in the Al-Biqa' Valley, however instead of condemning the interventionists, the U.S. administration came out with a different statement. The State Department representative said something to the effect that all the foreign forces must be withdrawn from Lebanon, and that means that Washington and Tel Aviv demand that, following the evacuation of Palestinian fighters, Syrian units, which are in Lebanon according to the mandate of the Arab League, must be evacuated, too. In this they observe the already familiar division of labor, Tel Aviv commits aggression, behaves insolently and uses armed force; and in Washington they pretend that are displeased with that. They speak about the need for a political settlement, but fundamentally the U.S. and Israel have the same aims. By their aggression, Begin and Sharon are preparing conditions for U.S. intervention. Now, again, President Reagan's envoy Habib is being sent to Lebanon to help Israel achieve all its aims.

The Reagan administration is not succeeding in its role of peacemaker and neutral mediator. The U.S. President's attempts to impose on the Arab countries his Near East settlement plan have not been crowned with success.

For the first time, the Arab states outlined at the conference in Fes their common platform for the settlement of the Near East problem. All eight principles proposed at the session contradict their Camp David accords and the so-called new Reagan initiatives. In particular, they provide for the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, while in the Camp David accords and the Reagan proposals there is not a word about the return of east Jerusalem or the Golan Heights. The resolutions adopted in Fes provide for the creation of an independent Palestinian state with its capital in the Arab part of Jerusalem. Meanwhile, in the Camp David accords this question is not mentioned and the Reagan plan completely excludes the possibility of the creation of a Palestinian state. The Fes declaration emphasizes that the UN Security Council must guarantee peace in the Near East, while, according to the Camp David and the Reagan plan, the U.S. comes out as the only peacemaker and guarantor of peace in the Near East. The Arab states have again stressed that the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is the PLO, and the U.S. proposals completely ignore its existence.

The Begin government and its U.S. patrons did not manage to achieve the main aim -- the destruction of the PLO. On the contrary, the international positions of this organization have become considerably stronger. The PLO leader, Yasir 'Arafat, will be a member of the delegation of Arab states that is to visit five UN Security Council member countries. In the next few days he is scheduled to meet Pope John Paul II and Italian President Pertini. The Palestinian delegation will attend the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which opened today in Rome.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are giving broad and consistent support to the fighting people of Palestine. Today, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent a cable to Yasir 'Arafat. In it, on behalf of all the Soviet people, he expressed to the Palestinian fighters, feelings of sympathy and admiration for the staunchness and heroism demonstrated during the struggle against Israeli aggression in Lebanon. The Palestinian patriots who have heroically defended west Beirut against Israeli aggression, it said in the cable, have written one of the brightest pages in the history of the national liberation struggle of the Palestinian people.

This battle has confirmed once more that imperialist aggression and brigandage cannot defeat people believing in the justness of their cause, and defending their freedom and legitimate rights. Comrade Brezhnev noted that responsibility for the tragedy in Lebanon is borne jointly by the United States and Israel. The U.S. also strives to reject the sacred right of the Palestinians to self-determination and the creation of their own state. Leonid Ilich confirmed once again that the Soviet Union has been and is on the side of the Arab people of Palestine and their only legitimate representative, the PLO. We believe, it is said in the cable, that the just cause of the Palestinians will triumph in the end.

ARRIVAL OF U.S. 'EMISSARY' IN TEL AVIV NOTED

LD150156 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] A White House emissary, Morris Draper, has arrived in Tel Aviv for talks with Israeli rulers. Mr Draper is reported to have received instructions from President Reagan on how to act on his so-called new plan for the Middle East.

IRANIAN, IRAQI WAR CLAIMS REPORTED

PM141449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 1

[TASS reports: "On the Iraq-Iran Front"]

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Sep -- Armed clashes are continuing in various sections of the Iraq-Iran front. As Iraq's military high command has reported, in the past 24 hours the Iraqi Army has killed 40 enemy soldiers and destroyed one vehicle and an ammunition dump.

According to an official military spokesman's statement, the Iraqi Air Force yesterday made another strike against oil installations on the Iranian Island of Kharg in the Persian Gulf.

Tehran, 8 Sep -- Some 50 Iraqi soldiers have been killed in the region of the highway connecting the cities of Basra and Al-Faw. As the Iranian PARS agency reports, Iraqi forces were attempting a counteroffensive there but were stopped by the Iranian Army. Iranian artillery shelled the enemy rear, resulting in the destruction of seven trucks and killing or wounding several soldiers. The Iraqi Air Force has tried to attack the Iranian cities of Abadan, Khorramshahr and Khorramabad, but these attempts have been repulsed by Iranian antiaircraft fire.

PRAVDA APPRAISES SOVIET-CUBAN COOPERATION

PM140907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 4

[Report by correspondent P. Bogomolov under the rubric "Integration Stages: In Accordance With Coordinated Plans"]

[Text] Havana -- Rarely do people in Havana walk right past newspaper kiosks on the way to work. The Havana edition of GRANMA comes out in the early morning and there are many interesting reports in it. There is news from Soviet-Cuban cooperation projects which can be found all over the republic. Construction sites alone, where workers and specialists from both countries are working together, number more than 200. Approximately the same number of enterprises built or modernized with the USSR's help have already been commissioned. They are producing all manner of things -- from steel and electricity to sugar-cane-harvesters and mineral fertilizers.

A recent GRANMA supplement talked about the metal structures plant in Las Tunas Province. Since it was started up last year by Cuban and Soviet specialists it has already met a number of orders for important construction projects in the second Cuban 5-year plan. And it is a fact worth noting that the map is showing more and more of these addresses of friendship which receive raw and semifinished materials and equipment from the new enterprises created with assistance from the USSR.

It is the scale and rate of growth of Soviet-Cuban cooperation which impress above all. Take the volume of Soviet assistance to Cuba in capital construction. It will increase by 80 percent in the current 5-year plan. And mutual trade will exceed R30 billion. It comprises around 700 different products.

Imports from the USSR satisfy 100 percent of Cuban demand for petroleum products and aviation technology, 80 percent of demand for fertilizers, 82 percent of demand for automatic lines and motor vehicles and 70-80 percent of demand for tractors. And Cuban sugar constitutes on average one-fourth of all the sugar consumed in the USSR. Since 1959, over 50 million tons of this product have been sent to the Soviet Union. Cuba is one of our chief suppliers of tropical fruits.

Our bilateral relations have many grand aspects. But there is another, less noticeable, but highly significant side. It is the day-to-day organizational work on the fulfillment of two comprehensive documents covering the 1981-1985 period. I am referring to the agreement on trade and payments and the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Cuba.

Both documents are directly linked to the bilateral protocol on coordinating national economic plans for the current 5-year period. So the core of economic cooperation between the two countries is long-term planning based on agreed principles. I asked Humberto Perez, candidate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the republic's Central Planning Board, to assess this area of joint work:

"National economic plan coordination is a tried and true way of resolving important collaboration tasks. Its significance is particularly apparent today when the international situation has deteriorated sharply as a result of the aggressive U.S. foreign policy. In these difficult conditions the planned nature of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries is a powerful stabilizing factor for us. The diversified structure of the Cuban economy is being established on the basis of long-term coordinated programs and this is a qualitative step forward."

This assessment comes not only from the republic's main planning organ. Here is A.I. Kachanov, economic affairs adviser at the USSR Embassy in Cuba:

"While bringing new resources into play, we are also concerned about ways of improving the performance of projects already built. Now the startup of a new plant by no means marks the end of joint work. On the contrary, we work together to get the enterprise up to its planned capacity and together endeavor to improve output quality. This means that skilled cadres are required at the local level. So 185 training centers to produce specialists for various sectors are being set up in Cuba with the USSR's assistance."

Bilateral ties are characterized by depth as well as breadth. This is manifested in the better balanced development of Cuban heavy and light industry and in the flexible and rational utilization of the most effective forms of cooperation. In recent years joint steps have been taken to boost the production of consumer goods in Cuba. A giant textile plant is being built in Santiago de Cuba to produce 80 million square meters of textiles per year. Construction is almost complete at the (Balans) cotton spinning combine near Havana, which will produce 15,000 tons of yarn per annum.

Cuban light industry is a comparatively new area of production cooperation. The sugar and heavy industries -- the foundation of Cuba's national economy -- remain the main sphere. Here too the partners are concentrating not so much on overall growth as on structural improvements. The emphasis is on the promising sectors which determine scientific and technical progress, machine building, power and electronics. The start of the construction of the island's first nuclear power stations marked a qualitatively new stage in the country's socialist industrialization and in the history of Soviet-Cuban cooperation.

Another sphere where joint efforts are being applied is the development of natural resources in the eastern part of the republic. These are rich deposits of nickel-cobalt ore. The extraction and processing of such valuable ore constitutes a major, well-organized sector of the Cuban economy. And this is also a direct result of cooperation with the USSR.

Construction of the nickel plant at Punta Gorda is in full swing. Existing enterprises in Nicaro and Mao are being modernized. The Soviet Union is sending the best types of home-produced equipment and equipment specially purchased abroad for the production of nickel and cobalt concentrates.

A number of mining and enriching and metallurgical enterprises are being set up on a barter basis. This enables the republic to pay off credits received for construction through the subsequent export of the output of the new facilities. As is known, this form of cooperation has proved its worth in other CEMA countries. Now it is becoming widely used in Cuba.

The collective of Soviet specialists on the island of freedom is daily participating in the creation of a sound basis for switching to the next stage of our cooperation. It will be linked to the elaboration and implementation of a qualitatively new document -- the general scheme for the development of the Cuban national economy, taking into account its economic cooperation with the USSR, until 1990 and, in some areas, until 2000.

Much in the implementation of these plans will depend on the two countries' foreign trade organizations.

...The Cuban Foreign Trade Ministry building is in the busiest part of Havana -- where 23d street, crowded with hotels and banks, meets the wide embankment. The building's facade is adorned with the colorful emblems of all its associations.

"The main thing for us," Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas said, "is to strengthen business contacts with partners in the socialist countries, and above all in the Soviet Union. And we are striving for optimal reductions of imports from capitalist countries. As a result, the USSR accounts for 60 percent of Cuba's foreign trade turnover. From R160 million in 1960, mutual deliveries rose to R5 billion this year. This is particularly valuable for our economy, which is highly subject to the influence of foreign markets."

As is known, raw materials constitute a large part of Cuban export output and raw material prices are falling as the world capitalist market situation deteriorates. But in contrast to this the pricing machinery in the CEMA countries' mutual trade is operating smoothly, as is graphically reflected in the practice of purchasing Cuban sugar, citrus fruits and nickel concentrate at preferential prices. This approach is a concrete manifestation of fraternal assistance to Cuba in the solution of complex national economic problems and is prompting enterprises in the republic to accelerate production growth.

The list of Cuban exports goods is gradually lengthening. Plans for the current 5-year period include deliveries to the USSR of electronic instruments, marble, medicinal herbs and also honey for which the island is famous.

"The quest for additional export resources is a highly important process," it was said at the USSR trade mission in Cuba. "In recent years the trade mission collective has devoted a lot of attention to this work. At the moment Cuba's exports are smaller than its imports. But there are reserves for a more balanced exchange. The republic's economic growth rate is high and every suggestion from our friends on an addition to the list of export goods is welcomed by us."

Identifying the real prospects for improving the effectiveness of trade and economic ties between the USSR and Cuba and making them even more varied... these aims are rightly regarded as paramount. The decisions of the 12th session of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation are geared to their attainment.

Relations between the two fraternal parties and states are developing successfully. They are determined by the common ideological and class principles and fundamental interests of our peoples. Meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and F. Castro provide the working people of both countries with clear guidelines for deepening fruitful cooperation in all spheres.

TIKHONOV SENDS MESSAGE TO JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER

LD101645 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov has sent a message to the Prime Minister of Jamaica Edward Seaga, conveying to him and the people of Jamaica congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of Jamaica's independence.

In his reply message the prime minister of Jamaica expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAMAICA

LD141702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] A program of cultural and scientific exchanges between the USSR and Jamaica for the years 1982-1983 was signed in Moscow today. It provides for the development of cooperation in the field of science, education, culture and art, radio and television, public health, sports and tourism.

IZVESTIYA PUBLISHES RECENT GOVERNMENT DECISIONS

PM131037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section"]

[Excerpt] Rational Utilization of Food Raw Materials

The USSR Government has examined the question of measures to reduce the expenditure of food raw materials for industrial needs in 1983-1985.

The resolution notes that USSR ministries and departments and also union republic councils of ministers are failing to adequately monitor the work of associations, enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction on reducing the expenditure of food raw materials for industrial needs and are failing to pay proper attention to developing the production and use of syntehtic and other substitutes.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood-Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, other USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers whose associations, enterprises and organizations use food raw materials for industrial needs, and also the USSR Gossnab and USSR Gosstroy to elaborate and implement measures in 1983-1985 to reduce the expenditure of food raw materials for this purpose.

Targets were laid down for constructing and commissioning premises for the production of substitutes for food raw materials being used for industrial needs, and also for the supply and use of these substitutes.

The USSR State Committee for Standards, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers were told to ensure, starting in 1983, the formulation of new and the review of existing standards and technical conditions for products in whose production food raw materials are used.

On Housing Construction Cooperation

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Housing Construction Cooperation" which codified all previous USSR Government decisions on the matter.

At the same time the resolution envisages a number of new provisions on cooperative housing construction, particularly in the countryside. It is stated that housing construction cooperatives can be set up not only at local Soviet ispolkoms, enterprises, institutions and organizations but at kolkhozes and other cooperative and social organizations. Permission can be given for constructing cooperative houses in the countryside under plans elaborated in accordance with norms for the construction of private houses.

It is envisaged that in rural population centers, cities and urban settlements housing construction cooperatives can construct, in addition to multi-apartment blocks, houses of the farmstead type with one or two apartments, and also apartment blocks with buildings for private farming (except for population centers whose plots of land are not allocated for private housing construction).

The amount which housing construction cooperatives must pay into the bank from their own funds before construction begins is reduced, the amount of bank credit available to cooperatives is increased and the repayment term is extended to 25 yeras. Bank credit for the construction of cooperative houses with buildings for private subsidiary farming will be granted to housing construction cooperatives to take account of the estimated cost of the construction of the outbuildings.

Enterprise, institutions and organization chiefs are empowered, by agreement with trade union organizations, to use money from economic incentive funds to give free material assistance or partially pay back bank credit granted for cooperative housing construction to working people who have worked at the enterprise, institution or organization for at least 5 years and to newly-weds who have worked for 2 years. It is recommended that this procedure be followed on kolkhozes and other cooperative and social organizations.

The resolution envisages broadening preferential terms of admission to housing construction cooperatives for people who have been working in the far north and in localities equivalent to the far north, in remote and arid parts of central Asia and the Kazakh SSR, in some other areas and also on the construction or operation of a number of important national economic projects.

Keeping a Strict Record of Material Resources

The USSR Council of Ministers has outlined measures to improve the accounting of material resources. The resolution obliges USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers:

To elaborate and implement measures to make records of the expenditure of raw materials, fuel and energy and other material resources better and more up-to-date and to ensure the authenticity of reported data;

To widely introduce modern means and methods of monitoring the quality and expenditure of material resources using monitoring and measuring instruments;

To establish for associations, enterprises and organizations differentiated, economically substantiated norms for stocks of material resources and ensure a full record of actual residues;

To conduct an annual survey of residues of the most important types of material resources and uninstalled equipment as of 1 January.

USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab were told to regularly review stock norms for the most important types of material resources in production and construction for each USSR ministry and department and union republic council of ministers.

The resolution contains instructions on a number of other matters relating to improving planning and recording the expenditure of material resources (on questions relating to the recording of losses, the formation and use of secondary raw material and fulfillment of targets for reducing expenditure norms and saving fuel, petroleum products, heat and electricity).

The aforementioned measures arise out of the tasks laid down in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Intensifying Work To Economize On and Make Rational Use of Raw Material, Fuel and Energy and Other Material Resources."

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM140931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 82 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session was held in the Kremlin 7 September under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium discussed and adopted a resolution on the tasks of soviets of people's deputies in increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods. Proceeding on the basis of the 26th CPSU Congress principles, the resolution defines the directions of work in this sphere for all components of the soviets and their executive and administrative organs, standing commissions and deputies.

The soviets are instructed to elaborate and implement practical measures to ensure an increase in production and an improvement in the quality of consumer goods at enterprises under their jurisdiction and to more actively exercise the powers granted to them by legislation in the sphere of the coordination and monitoring of the activity of associations, enterprises and organizations under higher jurisdiction which are located on their territory as regards their production of consumer goods. The need was noted for regular consideration of questions of the production of goods in mass demand at soviet sessions and sessions of their executive committees and standing commissions, devoting unremitting attention to monitoring the fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges; for increased exactingness toward economic leaders; and for the systematic briefing of the population on progress in fulfilling soviets' decisions and voters' instructions on these questions. The task of further activating the work of people's deputies, deputies' groups and deputies' posts in the labor collectives of enterprises involved in consumer goods production was stressed. Union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet presidiums were advised to step up the attentiveness of local soviets toward increasing consumer goods production.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium then examined the question of the work of Turkmen SSR soviets of people's deputies in developing housing construction and municipal and consumer services to the population in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. The reports of B. Yazkuliyeu, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.Y. Nikitin, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities' USSR Supreme Soviet Housing, Municipal Economy and Consumer Services Commission, analyzed the work of Turkmen SSR soviets in the social development of the countryside and the improvement of housing, municipal and consumer services and other living conditions for the rural population.

It was noted that during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans a total of more than 5 million square meters of housing was constructed in the republic. More than 1,090 km of water supply, sewerage, heating and gas networks were commissioned and 86 percent of apartments were supplied with gas. Active use is made of local budget resources, which are channeled into road construction and provision of public services and amenities and landscaping of rural settlements. At the same time the shortcomings which exist in this work and ways of eliminating them were discussed.

A.F. Vatchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who spoke at the session, noted the importance of the question under examination, spoke of the Ukrainian SSR soviets' experience of work in the social restructuring of the countryside and the improvement of living and working conditions for rural workers and put forward a number of proposals to further step up activity of representative organs in satisfying the population's requirements, developing cooperative construction, improving patronage assistance to the countryside from the cities and making the work of soviet standing commissions and deputies' groups and posts more effective.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution instructs the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, in accordance with the provisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, to adopt measures necessary to further increase the construction of housing, water supply, sewerage and heating networks and other facilities in the countryside and to devote greater attention to the upkeep and correct running of apartment blocks and municipal facilities and the timely execution of major repairs on them. They are advised to increase the role of local soviets and their executive committees in extending and improving municipal and consumer services to the rural population and eliminating the substantial shortcomings which exist in this respect. These bodies must ensure fuller utilization of the capacities of existing enterprises, more actively introduce new types and forms of services to the rural population, particularly in remote settlements and on outlying pastureland, step up control of the work of consumer services enterprises and the quality of fulfillment of services and involve people's deputies, independent public bodies [organy obshchestvennoy samodeyatelnosti] and the aktiv more widely in this work.

The Presidium also examined the question of the implementation of legislative requirements relating to the conservation and reproduction of fish stocks and increasing fish production in internal water areas to supplement the country's food resources.

The report of V.M. Kamentsev, USSR minister of the fish industry, and the coreport of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Soviet of nationalities conservation and rational utilization of natural resources commissions, which was delivered by Deputy L.A. Borodin, spoke of the work being done in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum by the ministry and local Soviet organs to improve the conservation and reproduction of fish stocks in internal water areas, ensure the fulfillment of legislative requirements in this sphere and eliminate existing shortcomings.

It was noted at the session that many ministries and departments do not carry out the necessary measures to fulfill the rules laid down by legislation for protecting fisheries from pollution, do not ensure the full assimilation of capital investments allocated for water conservation measures and do not fulfill plans for the construction of purifying installations. The USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and local soviets fail to make full use of their powers to implement the state control invested in them over the observance of legislation on the conservation and reproduction of fish stocks and do not always display due persistence in stopping violations of Soviet laws.

I.G. Kebin, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, drew attention to the great potential for developing fisheries and turning internal water areas into a reliable source for supplementing the country's food resources.

In the resolution it adopted the Presidium acknowledged the need for soviets of people's deputies and other state organs so authorized to step up control of the observance of legislative requirements on the conservation and reproduction of fish stocks. The USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and union republic councils of ministers are advised, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, to ensure a consistent increase in the rate of fish production in the country's internal water areas and to implement the strictest control of the observance of the rules laid down for the conservation of fish stocks. The need was indicated to step up the work of soviets of people's deputies aimed at ensuring the fuller utilization by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and fish farms of the potential offered by internal water areas for increasing commodity fish production and improving productivity; to disseminate more widely the experience of work by leading fish farming enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and subsidiary fish farms attached to industrial, agricultural and other enterprises; and to ensure systematic verification of the fulfillment by enterprises, organizations and institutions of legislation on the conservation and reproduction of fish stocks and the calling to account of those who violate Soviet laws.

Appropriate recommendations were made to the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, and Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the USSR Prosecutor's Office.

The Presidium went on to discuss the question of the work of Uzbek SSR Soviets in ensuring the fulfillment of legislative requirements on mother and child protection and on awards to mothers with large numbers of children. I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Z.D. Kulbekova, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, spoke on this question. It was noted that the republic's soviets are doing diverse work in connection with involving women increasingly widely in social production and ensuring their active participation in political, economic, social and cultural life.

Measures are being implemented in the republic to extend the network of kindergartens, creches and boarding schools; to build medical and health institutions and utilize the resources of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses and local resources for these purposes. Awards to mothers for having many children take place in accordance with legislation. At the same time attention was drawn to the fact that certain Uzbek SSR soviets do poor work in guiding the organizations and institutions which are called upon to resolve questions of improving mother and child protection and do not make full use of the powers at their disposal to monitor the observance of legislation in this sphere.

The resolution adopted advises the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Karakalpak ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's local soviets to adopt additional measures to further improve work in the protection of mother and child, the moral encouragement of mothers with many children and the strengthening of control of the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations on these questions; to devote more attention to the utilization of the potential available in the republic for extending the network and improving the operation of children's hospitals and clinics, staffing them fully with the appropriate specialist cadres and increasing the production of food products for children; and to display constant concern for protecting women's work and health, improving housing and consumer conditions for large families and strictly observing legislation on concessions and privileges granted them.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined and approved the results of visits made by USSR Supreme Soviet delegations in August 1982 to Algeria, Jordan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia in order to set forth the Soviet Union's principled stance on Israel's aggression in Lebanon.

Following a report by N.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, necessary changes were made to specimen award documents in accordance with the general provision on orders, medals and honored titles of the USSR.

The session examined certain other questions of state life.

Taking part in the discussion of questions on the agenda were V.V. Grishin and G.V. Romanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; I.Ye. Polyakov, S.N. Imashev, P.G. Gilashvili, K.A. Khalilov and B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; R.M. Musin, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.U. Salimov, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee; and leaders of a number of USSR ministries, state committees and departments.

YOUTH MIGRATION FROM LITHUANIAN FARMS STOPS

LD031412 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Vilnius September 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuozas Budris writes:

The process of migration of youth from the countryside to town, which is characteristic for the present-day world, has actually stopped in Lithuania (a Soviet Baltic republic). Most of young people from the countryside, who received higher or secondary special education, have returned this year to their native villages to work at collective and state farms, where cultural and every-day life conditions close to those in towns have been created.

I had occasion to visit the Young Guards Collective Farm in the east of the republic, where the average age of its members is not more than 40 years. The farm invited a group of Lithuanian journalists on the occasion of the signing of a contract with the Vilnius Opera and Ballet Theatre. It is an agreement on the granting every month of a hundred of seats to peasants for the first nights of new performances at the theatre as well as on the tutelage by professionals of amateur actors of the collective farm people's theatre.

The "Young Guards" is one of the hundreds of Lithuania's farms, attracting young people by the possibility of satisfying their spiritual requirements, finding a job to one's liking. Detached cottages are granted to young families on credit to be repaid in the course of fifteen years. A third of the cost of such a building granted to certified specialists is repaid by the farm. The collective farm village has shops, a school, a kindergarten, a dispensary, a library and a stadium.

In keeping with the decision of the general meeting of peasants the farm annually appropriates two-thirds of its revenues exceeding one million roubles on social programmes. Most of these funds are spent on housing construction and improvement work in the village. Last year hundreds of thousands roubles were spent to build a picture gallery, create a drama and ballet studio, a branch of the Vilnius Philharmonic Society is to be opened in the village soon.

GRISHIN SPEECHES, WRITING PUBLISHED

PM141043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Published by Political Literature Publishing House"]

[Text] A book of "Selected Speeches and Articles" (second, supplemented, edition) by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, has been published. The book includes speeches, reports and articles for the 1952-1982 period on the most important sociopolitical and national economic issues. It generalizes the Moscow city party organization's great experience of political and organizational work in implementing the CPSU's policy. Many items are devoted to questions of the fulfillment of the 26th party congress decisions and the 11th 5-year Plan targets. The book has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

GRISHIN, NURIYEV AT VEGETABLE SUPPLY MEETING

PM131417 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 August front-pages an unattributed report entitled "Harvest on Time, Reliably Preserve Potatoes and Vegetables." It states that "V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom," addressed a 30 August Moscow CPSU Gorkom meeting which discussed the tasks involved in ensuring the supply and storage of potatoes and vegetables for Moscow this year. It also states that "Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers," took part in the meeting.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF CPSU'S NIKOLAY SUSLOV

PM141215 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 September publishes on page 3 a 400-word obituary of Nikolay Yakovlevich Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom. The obituary is signed by the following:

"L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, H.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, I.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, K.V. Rusakov, L.N. Zaykov, Yu.F. Solovyev, R.S. Bobovikov, A.P. Dumachev, B.S. Andreyev, A.N. Gerasimov, V.G. Zakharov, V.M. Kapustin, I.I. Nikulin, D.P. Nosyrev, P.O. Mozyhayev, V.Ya. Khodyrev, B.V. Snetkov.

MINISTER OF FERROUS METALLURGY VISITS BELORUSSIA

WAO21340 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIA in Russia on 5 Aug 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Talk in the Belorussian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 4 August T.Ya Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, received in the republic I.P. Kazanets, USSR Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy.

During ensuing talks problems on the acceleration of construction and the timely opening of the Belorussian metallurgical plant in Zhlobin, being built in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, were discussed. Among tasks of primary importance were the precise interaction of all personnel involved in construction, the rhythmical material-technical supply of the structure, the timely training of cadres and the construction of necessary living-social quarters for them. Much attention during the talks was likewise given to the task of further increasing the operating reliability of the large capacity Bel dump trucks, which are widely used in open-pit mining.

Also taking part in the talks were Yu. B. Kolokolov and L. S. Firisanov, Belorussian Central Committee secretaries; D.A. Danilov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers; and V. D. Bysenko, head of the department of heavy industry of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

During his visit to the republic I. P. Kazanets familiarized himself with progress in the construction of the metallurgical plant in Zhlobin, and visited the Belorussian automobile plant.

NEW MINISTER OF PROCUREMENT APPOINTED IN ESTONIA

WA090900 [Editorial Report] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 25 August carries on page 1 the announcement that by decree of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Viktor Ivanovich Rayevskiy was named Estonian SSR Minister of Procurement. The decree was signed by I. Kebin, chairman of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet and V. Vakht, secretary of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, dated 24 August 82.

Viktor Ivanovich Rayevskiy, born in Pechory, Pskov Oblast, in 1936, is a Russian and a member of the CPSU. He was educated as an engineer-mechanic, having graduated from the Estonian Agricultural Academy. He is an Honored Engineer of the Estonian SSR, and a candidate of agricultural sciences. From 1960 to 1975 he worked in the Estonian Scientific-Research Institute of Agriculture and Veterinary Science, where he advanced from the position of designer to head of a sector. From 1975 to 1979 he worked as director of Layeva Sovkhoz. In 1979 he became Estonian deputy minister of agriculture.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES OBLAST AKTIV IN ARKALYK

LD131054 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 7 Sep 72

[Excerpts] A meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv was held in the town of Arkalyk today. It was attended by members of the Bureau of Turgayskiy Obkom, the first secretary of the gorkom and the first secretaries of raykoms, the chairman of the gorispolkom and rayispolkim, the heads of rayon agricultural directorates and the leaders and secretaries of party organizations at sovkhozes and kolkhozes, industrial enterprises, construction sites, transport and oblast institutions.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly received by those present. He spoke about the most important tasks of work collectives, party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations in raising the pace of harvesting, transportation and storage of grain and other arable produce, in preventing harvest losses, in topping up fodder supplies, in increasing the numbers and productivity of cattle, in preparing seeds and soil for sowing [words indistinct]. He noted the need to make better use of combines, motor transport and other equipment.

In light of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum [words indistinct] to make use of all reserves in increasing the oblast's contribution to the implementation of the country's Food Program, to carry out mass political and organizational work more effectively and to make fuller use of the mass information and propaganda media to this end.

Comrade Kunayev stressed the importance of improving the state of affairs in capital construction and of fully assimilating the considerable resources which have been allocated for this, of speeding up the construction of manufacturing, housing, cultural, domestic, medical and retail projects, of constantly ensuring that the needs of the population are satisfied.

In the oblast center Dinmukhamed Akhedovich Kunayev inspected trading enterprises, the new kindergaten and the bus station, and met with teachers and pupils at a new school in the seventh micro-rayon.

ARMENIAN SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION

GFO21120 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Report of meeting of Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers reviewed the preparations of the civil administrations for the winter of 1982-1983.

It was noted that the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Yerevan People's Deputies Council and the other city and rayon peoples deputies council have made certain efforts to organize the winter preparation work of the administration. However, there have been basic mistakes in that work. The pace of the construction of heat supply centers is slow.

The resolution adopted by the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers urges the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, the Yerevan People's Deputies Council and the other city and rayon people's deputies council executive committees to speed up the pace of work and fully carry out the winter preparations of the city administrations. This work must be completed by 25 October 1982.

The motor transport, machinery and cleaning facilities must be prepared on time for clearing ice from streets and pavement in cities and rayons. Means must be initiated for the economical use of energy resources and the renovation plans for the streets and pavement of the cities and rayons must be fulfilled.

The main administration for the supply of petroleum products, the Ministry of Motor Transport, the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and the city and rayon council executive committees must secure the transport of heavy oil, filling of heavy oil reservoirs and the supply of fuel to consumers in winter.

The Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance must take measures for the correct and secure operation of the highways.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers also reviewed the security conditions of the railway and motor transport system and the means for their improvement.

The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers explained the serious mistakes in the traffic work to the ministries, administrations, enterprises, organization leaders and the city and rayon council executive committees and urged them to take active measures to eliminate traffic accidents.

Yerevan Gorispolkom has been instructed to develop an automatic traffic control system in the city in the course of the 5-year plan period. The Armenian SSR Ministry of Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education must initiate measures to verify the methods for teaching the traffic laws to the students and children.

MATERIAL ON HARVESTING, OTHER FALL FIELDWORK

CSA Report to 30 Aug

LD081127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "In the Country's Fields"]

[Text] According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by Monday 30 August grain and pulse crops had been cut from an area of 81.1 million hectares in the country, which is 69 percent [presumably of sowings] and threshed from 71 million hectares, which is 8 percent of the area cut.

A high rate of harvesting has been achieved -- in the week grain was cut from 16.4 million hectares and threshed from 14.6 million hectares.

The soil has been prepared for winter crops on 31.7 million hectares, and winter crops have been sown on 11.1 million hectares.

The harvest is rapidly gathering speed in many eastern regions. This is particularly important because fall, which has now set in, will not wait, as the saying goes; moreover, in some places the start of the harvest was accompanied by rain. It is quite true that it always rains when you least want it to.... But as soon as the weather improved, there was a marked upsurge in the productivity of harvesting units.

Thus in the six northern oblasts of Kazakhstan grain was cut from nearly 4.3 million hectares and threshed from an area of some 2.3 million hectares in the week.

In Kustanay Oblast, which has the biggest grain area in Kazakhstan, barley and wheat was laid in windrows on an average of 220,000 hectares a day. Most farms here have two machine operators per combine. This makes it possible to work at night, too, weather permitting. Rayons such as Karasukskiy, Fedorovski and Taranovski put all their machinery in action from the first days. Here, as a rule, harvesting units work on the basis of unified schedules and use the portion method of unloading grain which, according to specialists' calculations, increases the productivity of combines and trucks by 30-40 percent. Following the example of Vladimirovskiy Sovkhoz in Kustanayskiy Rayon, many farms have organized efficient nighttime technical servicing of machines.

Specialists and production organizers in Kokchetav, Tselinograd and Severo-Kazakhstan Oblasts have their own tactics -- taking account also of the height and density of the grain crops and their moistness. In Severo-Kazakhstan Oblast, for instance, they strive to operate on the principle that each field has its own technique.

Grain growers in a number of rayons of Krasnoyarsk Kray have grown quite a good crop. Machine operators on many farms are making quite good use of machinery. Thus in the first days of the harvest 50 combines in Shushenskiy Rayon threshed 1,000 and more quintals of grain each.

The campaign under the slogan "Preserve all that has been grown!" is spreading on eastern farms. Local reports indicate that in the course of this movement the best methods of working in specific conditions are revealed. The Ipatovski Rayon method is coming into mass use and safeguards are being introduced against grain losses on the "field to reception center" conveyor. Unfortunately annoying omissions are being revealed both in the organization of operations and in ensuring the preservation of the crop and in people's attitudes to the task entrusted to them.

Harvesting conditions are complex, as already noted. And they are changing frequently. Machine operators have no sooner gotten organized to use one method when it has to be changed. How, that's up to specialists. But once again the harvesting unit is idle for a few hours; people cannot decide whether to leave the grain in single or double windrows, or perhaps gather it in directly. There are no specialists nearby to consult, especially at early hours. Thus at a session of the Kustanay Obkom Bureau it was noted that a number of rayon agricultural organs (particularly Dzetygarinskiy and Naurzumskiy) were failing to control the situation in the grainfields properly or to exert sufficient influence to improve the qualitative indicators of the grain. In some places this led to shortfalls in the crop from the very first days of the harvest.

The decisive days of the grain harvest in the east are accompanied by the sowing of winter crops (although winter crops are not the most important there, where conditions are favorable they are highly productive), the laying in of silage and in some places the second cut of grasses. The harvesting of vegetables, potatoes, hulled crops and sugar beet requires greater attention. Of course grain is paramount, but it is important to gather in without losses literally everything that has been grown.

CSA Report to 6 Sep

PM141457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "In the Country's Fields"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by Monday, 6 September, 95.1 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut in the country (81 percent of the area), and 86.4 million hectares had been threshed (10 percent) of the area cut.

Some 4.4 million hectares of pulse crops (85 percent) have been harvested, as have 688,000 hectares of flax (67 percent) and 276,000 hectares of vegetables (21 percent).

Winter crops have been sown on 15.8 million hectares (39 percent), and fall plowing has been carried out on 20.3 million hectares (18 percent).

In the east of the country, where the main front of the grain harvest is now located, the weather has been kind to farmers. The pace of work has been high in a number of places. Thus, in Kustanay Oblast grain crops were threshed during the week over an area of more than 1 million hectares, in Tselinograd Oblast on 768,000 hectares, in Omsk Oblast on 722,000 hectares, in Kokchetav Oblast on 689,000 hectares, in Kurgan Oblast on 640,000 hectares and in Severo-Kazakhstan Oblast on 600,000 hectares.

As an indication of how strenuous the work is, over the past 7 days the machine operators of Severo-Kazakhstan Oblast threshed grain crops on almost one-third of the area allocated to them. Specialists point out that this year, as a rule, the interval between cutting and threshing is short in the east, where farmers harvest separately, place grain crops in double windrows and quickly pick them up.

And in the country as a whole the pace of the harvest has been at the highest level. In 7 days 14.1 million hectares of grain crops have been cut and 15.3 million hectares threshed.

During the 7 days under review farms in Siberia, the Far East and Kurgan Oblast cut 3.4 million hectares of grain crops and threshed 3.7 million hectares. Thus, here, too, threshing is being carried out at a relatively faster pace.

Against this background work is being developed somewhat slowly in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Irkutsk Oblast. The grain there is good in the majority of rayons. Rain is hampering the harvest. But, all the same, opportunities must be sought to accelerate it. For so far grain crops have been cut on less than half the harvest area in Krasnoyarsk Kray and on one-third in Irkutsk Oblast. In some years the cold weather arrives early there, which poses the direct threat of a harvest shortfall.

Among the past week's events was the start of the harvesting of such important food crops as cotton [as published], sunflowers, late potatoes and sugar beets in a number of rayons. The first 300,000 hectares of corn for grain have been harvested. Uzbek farmers are in the lead here. They have taken cobs from 225,000 hectares.

There is a pleasing sunflower harvest in the North Caucasus. Leading farms in the Kuban's Ust-Labinskiy, Kanevskiy and Vyselkovskiy Rayons are threshing an average of 28-30 quintals of oilseed per hectare. Sunflowers are cultivated with industrial technology on 300,000 hectares in the kray. There is also a good harvest on the Don. All the equipment taken to the fields there has been incorporated in harvesting and transportation links, which have set themselves the target of gathering in the harvest in 10-12 workdays.

September is full of farming tasks. Much still has to be done to gather the harvest without loss and to convey it in full to the consumer and the processors.

Further Report

LD102356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0805 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Talk by (Yuriy Nikitin), deputy head of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, chief Grain Crops Department]

[Summary] Over the past week the tempo of harvest work has increased. It was especially high in eastern areas -- that is, in the oblasts of northern Kazakhstan and West Siberia. In Kustanay Oblast grain was threshed on more than 1 million hectares in a week. Tselinograd Omsk, Kokchetav, Kurgan, Turgay, Severo-Kazakhstan and Novosibirsk Oblasts and Altay Kray are using combines productively. The threshing of buckwheat and millet is continuing with a higher yield than last year. Some farms in Tadzhikistan, Dagestan ASSR and Surkhandarin, Kzyl-Orda and Rostov Oblasts have begun selective harvesting of rice.

Maize for grain has been harvested over 31,000 hectares, and Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Kirghiziya are achieving a high yield of this crop. Threshing of sunflowers is beginning in the south, and they have been harvested on the first 100,000 hectares. Selective harvesting has begun on sugar beet plantations. Around 2 million tons of fodder crops are ready for processing. On farms in Central Asia and the Transcaucasus the cotton harvest has begun and defoliation of cotton plants has been done over a substantial area. The long-fiber flax has been picked on an area exceeding two-thirds of the area planted. Mass digging of potatoes has begun. The harvesting of vegetables continues. Potatoes have been harvested on 10 percent of the sown area, and vegetables on 20 percent. They are being delivered to procurement and trading organizations according to plan.

Field work to prepare the next harvest is expanding. Winter crops have been sown over an area of around 16 million hectares, which is 39 percent of the plan. In 1 week winter grain has been sown over 4 million hectares. Farms in Mari ASSR and Kuybyshev, Kurgan, Perm, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinski, Novosibirsk and Omsk Oblasts have fulfilled the plan for sowing these crops.

At the same time farms in Pskov, Bryansk, Smolensk, Kaluga, Novgorod, Kalinin and Yaroslavl Oblasts are still behind in sowing these crops. To obtain a high yield it is important that winter crops be sown with a direct application of phosphoric fertilizer. This principle has been applied over practically the whole sown area in farms in Kaliningrad, Vladimir, Orlov, Tula, Tambov, and a number of other oblasts, on farms in Voronezh, Penza, Saratov, Kuybyshev and Rostov Oblasts, fertilizer has been applied to rows over only one-third of the sown area.

Fall plowing has been done on 20 million hectares, or over 18 percent of the planned area. Over the last week farms prepared almost 7 million hectares of fall fallow. The tempo of fall field preparation is increasing. More than half of the area has been ploughed in farms in Bashkir ASSR and Khabarov Kray, and Tatar ASSR and Kuybyshev Oblast are plowing at a high rate. At the same time Volgograd, Orlov, Ivanov, Smolensk and a number of other RSFSR oblasts need to speed up plowing.

RSFSR CSA Report

LD150432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has published an overall report on the progress of field work on sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Commenting at our request, the deputy head of the Chief Arable Directorate in the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, Gennadiy Ivanovich Beglov, pointed out that the pace of reaping remained high in the past week. Grain crops have now been cut on almost 61.5 million hectares, or 88 percent of the harvest area. Threshing of grain is also underway with a slight lag. Winter crops have been sown on 14.5 million hectares, or approximately two-thirds of the planned area. In the next few days the best sowing times will arrive in the south, where winter crops occupy the greatest areas. Around one-third of autumn plowing has been completed. To date sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Ivanovo, Kaluga, Smolensk and a number of other oblasts in central Russia are behind with this important crop technology procedure.

Non-Chernozem Reclamation

PM131515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 82 p 1

["Agricultural Review" prepared by USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Main Administration for Reclamation in the Non-Chernozem Zone "specialists": "For the Sake of Next Year's Cornfield"]

[Text] Fall has set in. But the intensity of the harvest is not slackening. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, 95.1 million hectares or 81 percent of the sown area of grain and pulse crops had been reaped by 6 September. Some 86.4 million hectares of grain had been threshed. The mass lifting of potatoes and the harvesting of late vegetables is being launched. Flax growers have begun to hand over flax straw and treated plant fibers to processing enterprises. The procurement of fodder and the harvesting of fodder root crops are continuing.

The second harvest -- the harvest of corn for grain -- has begun on the Don fields. This crop is being cultivated by industrial processes over the entire area here. Work is being conducted by the team contract method. The Donbass farms have completed the threshing of millet and buckwheat.

Azerbaijan's farmers have begun the mass cotton harvest. The combine harvesters have gone out into Turkmenistan's cotton plantations.

Nor can farmers fail to think about the next harvest, either. At the beginning of the week 15.8 million hectares of winter crops had been sown. The fall plowing had been increased to 20.3 million hectares. Farms are preparing seeds for the spring sowing.

Land reclamation workers are also acting out their concern for the future cornfields. How generous each hectare is also depends very much on the quality with which they prepare and improve the new fields.

Today we are looking at the Non-Chernozem Zone's reclamation workers and how they resolve the tasks put forward by the USSR Food Program. Over 8 years have passed since the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures to further develop the zone's agriculture was published. During that period 5.5 million hectares of lands have been improved, including 2.3 million hectares of land drained and irrigated.

The renewed tracts of land now represent 8 percent of the zone's farmland and provide 14 percent of arable farming's gross production, 70 percent of the vegetables, 20 percent of the fodder and a large quantity of grain, flax and potatoes. By means of reclamation, Perm Oblast's Verkhnemullinskiy Sovkhoz has increased the area of plowland by 700 hectares and improved 1,800 hectares in all here. Some 40 quintals of hay and 330 quintals of vegetables are gathered from each hectare. As we can see, the input produces considerable output.

Working people from all the union republics are participating in renewing the zone's farmlands. The emissaries of Lithuania, Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan are achieving substantial results. At the same time, Moldavia's representatives are working below their potential in the Udmurt ASSR.

It is now a tense time for the transformers of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone's lands. The reclamation workers of Bryznsk Vladimir and Leningrad Oblasts and the Karelian ASSR are working well. The pace of work there is fast and equipment is being used productively.

However, matters are not proceeding smoothly everywhere. On the whole targets for the [first] 8 months have not been fulfilled. Thus, Yaroslaviy Oblast's mobile columns have only coped with 60 percent of the plan and have a shortfall of 4,000 hectares of improved farmlands. About 150 different machines stand idle each day here mainly because of a shortage of machine operators.

The water resources organizations of Tulsa and Kostroma Oblasts have permitted a backlog in the yield of improved lands. Reclamation workers are often diverted to work not connected with land renovation and some rayon party and soviet organs pay little attention to their needs. One cause of the backlog is the dissipation of manpower and resources on too many projects. A number of sections do not have good everyday conditions for people.

The widespread application of progressive techniques and the introduction into production of new machinery and equipment are an important reserve for increasing reclamation workers' labor productivity. In draining, the trenchless method of drainage installation is very promising. Labor productivity is three- to four-fold higher and the fertile layer of the fields is virtually undisturbed. Some 36 drain layers of this type are at work in the zone. However, even more are standing idle because there is a shortage of polyethylene pipes. The Borisovskiy, Vilnyus and Moscow plastic goods plants have been breaking their contractual commitments for the production of such necessary output.

But it is not just a question of work schedules. It is equally important to show concern for the high fertility of the commissioned lands. In accordance with the plans, the renewed lands are being treated with organic and mineral fertilizers, lime and phosphate fertilizer. A number of places are in no hurry to do this. Thus the Komiselkhozkhimiya Association has still not carried out the initial cultivation of nearly 1,500 hectares of reclaimed lands. This situation is no rarity in Ryazan Oblast or the Mari ASSR.

Work quality also depends to a considerable extent on the coordination of operations between arable farmers and reclamation workers. Many farms' experts maintain constant contacts with water resources organizations and try to enable them to do their work at the most favorable time of the year. This can only be beneficial. But it is not always taken into account. In Kalinin Oblast, for example, often reclamation workers are not given lands for improving until late fall. Right now dozens of drainage excavators are inoperative. It is not just the downtime that it is worrying. In the rain and snow it is harder to ensure the durability and high quality of the systems.

The renovation of lands requires that water resources subdivisions be well equipped and that the industrial base be developed. Major construction industry enterprises are now being built in 16 oblasts and autonomous republics in the zone. They are to give reclamation worker precast reinforced concrete structures and timber goods, repair equipment and complete the material and technical equipping of projects. The construction of several of these bases is drawing to a close. But in Sverdlovsk Oblast matters are not proceeding as well as they might. Workers of the Main Administration of Construction in the Central Urals -- a USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises subdivision -- only half fulfill the plan each year. Even the commissioning of a complex nearing completion -- a reinforced concrete products plant -- has had to be postponed to next year because of slow progress in construction. The deadlines for the construction of the Kaluga and Smolensk Oblast land reclamation bases are being violated. A large backlog has been permitted by contracting organizations of the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.

The Non-Chernozem Zone's reclamation workers have much ahead of them. By 1990 they are to provide over 2.5 million hectares of drained lands and about 1.5 million hectares of irrigated lands and to lay thousands of kilometers of roads in the countryside. This year there must be noticeable progress toward the planned peaks. To this end better use must be made both of internal reserves and of partners' assistance.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14 SEP REPORTED

LD150150 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

The sugar beet harvest has begun in Altay Kray. (0000 GMT)

In Tatar ASSR grain sales over plan are in progress. The task for delivery of rye has been fulfilled twofold, and the plan for barley by almost as much. (0400 GMT)

In Kustanay Oblast grain has been threshed on more than 70 percent of the area; almost 70 percent of the area in Kokchetav Oblast, 90 percent in Severo-Kazakhstan Oblast, in Tselinograd Oblast, grain has been gathered from more than 70 percent of the sown acreage. In Saratov Oblast the third million tons of grain is reaching procurement points. In Kursk Oblast more than 1 million hectares of grain has been threshed; already 875,000 tons of grain crops have reached the elevators. Autumn sowing has almost been completed: 530,000 hectares are earmarked for winter crops. The lifting of sugar beet has begun. Sugar beet occupies some 200,000 hectares here. Farms in the oblast have pledged to sell 4 million tons of sugar beet to the state this year. The last combines are leaving the fields of many farms in Omsk Oblast. Threshing of grain crops is being completed here on the second million hectares. Now attention is being paid to getting the grain crops to the elevators. Already 18 rayons of Omsk Oblast have reported that they have completed their grain harvesting. (1100 GMT)